The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Rumors About the Naval Expedition.

Another Flag of Truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

Bombardment and Reduction of Two Forts.

The National Flag Flying from Beaufort Court-house.

Return of Another Disabled Vessel of the Expedition.

Supposed Loss of the Steamer Governor.

Three Rebel Vessels Destroyed in Virginia Waters.

Important News from the Mouth of the Mississippi.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION FROM CHINCOTEAUGUE.

An official dispatch from Chincoteaugue Inlet Virginia, shows that the United States steamer *Louisiana* has been actively at work. A party from that vessel, together with five volunteers from the Island, went on an expedition and proceeding up the Creek a mile or more, they found and destroyed by fire one schooner and two sloops. The party left the *Louisiana* in three boats at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th of October, and returned at 3 o'clock the next morning, all well. The whole affair appears to have been conducted with so much system and discretion that the enemy, said to be 300 strong, in and about the town, was unconscious of the presence of our expedition.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Under all the circumstances the late battle at Belmont, Mo., is considered in a high degree creditable to all our troops concerned in it, and the credit of the brilliant movement is due to Gen. GRANT.

GEN. ROSECRANS ALL RIGHT.

A dispatch to-day from Western Virginia says that Gen. ROSECRANS and his command are in fine condition, and prepared to receive the enemy from any quarter they may approach, and the commander is confident of success.

AN EXCHANGE EFFECTED.

Lieut. KANTZ, the Union prisoner released from Richmond on parole, to find an exchange for himself on this side of the lines, is successful, the Government having promptly furnished the exchange in response to this overture of the Confederates. The Government has resolved to release on parole 250 prisoners, part of those captured at Hatteras, to proceed to the South on a similar mission. If they succeed, 250 Union prisoners now in the South will soon be returned to us, and the principle and manner of the full exchange of prisoners will be fully established. This information will diffuse universal joy among those who have friends in captivity.

COMFORTS FOR THE PRISONERS.

The Government is about to send money, clothing and comforts to the Union prisoners in the South, if the Confederates shall cooperate in the measure. An answer to such proposition will be had from Richmond in a few days.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

Yesterday, a reconnoissance was made from Gen. SMITH'S Division, past Vienna, on the Fairfax road. They passed four miles beyond Vienna, where they discovered the rebels in considerable force. Our troops then fell back. They report the roads in that direction as being impassable for wagons or artillery, and almost impassable for cavalry.

CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

Yesterday two privates of Company I, New-York Twenty-third Volunteers, who were standing guard over BRUSH'S house, about three miles west of Falls' Church, on the Fairfax road, were captured by a body of rebel cavalry numbering over a hundred. They had come to our lines on a scout. The captured men had been placed there by Gen. WADSWORTH, at the request of Mr. BRUSH, to protect his property from our own troops, who foraged about his place. About the same time Gen. WADSWORTH was at DULIN'S house, a short distance south, and soon after he had left the same cavalry visited there.

GEN. KEYS ASSIGNED TO A DIVISION.

Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYS, who, until now, has been in command of a brigade of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division, has been assigned to the command of the division recently under Gen. BUELL. Col. FRISBIE, of the Thirtieth New-York, will probably command the brigade until other arrangements are made.

A LEGAL SENTENCE.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the sentence of imprisonment in the District Penitentiary for a term of years at hard labor, pronounced against Corporal WILLIAM TOOMBS, of the Marine Corps, who was convicted of attempting to corrupt privates of the Marine Guard on a steamer conveying prisoners to Fort Lafayette, to be in accordance with the usage of the service, and hence legal. The question was raised in TOOMBS' case whether such a sentence was in accordance with the twelfth article of the Rules and Regulations of the Navy, which provides that a Court-martial shall sentence prisoners convicted of that offence "to death, or such other punishment as they shall deem proper." This opinion is important, as establishing a precedent.

A FINE REVIEW.

A splendid review of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division took place yesterday.

A SURVEYING PARTY BEYOND ANANDALE.

A surveying party from Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division returned last evening. They proceeded without molestation three miles beyond our pickets at Anandale, and within two and a-half miles of Fairfax station. They saw no trace of the rebels.

JUDGE FREESE AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, was applied to yesterday to hunt up a runaway slave. He replied that he was not engaged in that business. A slave, who complained to the Judge that his master was endeavoring to compel him to go across our lines, as he believed to work for the rebels, was informed that no one had authority either to compel or permit him to go.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander POOR, charged with negligence concerning the escape of the privateer *Sumter*, have adjourned, and in their report to the Navy Department have ordered a Court-martial to convene, composed of Capt. BREESE, President; Capts. LATIMER, LEVY, JARVIS and CHAUNCEY; Lieut. WILLIAM G. TEMPLE, Judge-Advocate. The Court will meet on the 18th inst.

VACANCIES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department being anxious that the vacancies in the Naval Academy, about thirty in number, shall be filled as soon as practicable, has again extended the time during which members of Congress entitled to nominations of acting midshipmen, by reason of failure or otherwise, can make them. They have until the 30th of November for this purpose.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.

The Treasurer in this city is now doing a heavy business in receiving and disbursing money. On Thursday the receipts and disbursements amounted to one million and three-quarters. On Friday they were over a million, and yesterday more than a million and a half. The moneys disbursed by the Treasurer during October were thirteen times as great as during the same month last year.

NOT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUTSON MAURY, arrested by Marshal LAMON, was not a clerk in the Treasury Department, as stated yesterday. He was arrested in the Treasury Building, where he had called, as is supposed, to obtain information for the rebels. His arrest was based upon information received from the Collector of Cleveland, who obtained evidence sufficient from letters in MATHEW MAURY'S trunk, seized at that place, to justify his arrest on a charge of aiding the rebel cause by forwarding information to the enemy. Both of the MAURYS are cousins of the traitor Prof. MAURY.

THE MISSOURI PAYMASTER.

Advices from St. Louis state that Maj. FINNEY, who left Springfield with Gen. FREMONT, brought away the chest, containing about $300,000, having failed to pay off the troops. Their money has been secured, and the Major arrested and returned to Springfield under a strong guard.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Among the recently appointed Brigadier Generals, are MORGAN, of Ohio, and Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, who recently brought hither his cavalry troops from Utah. He is a native of, and appointed from, Virginia.

FREIGHT FROM THE NORTH.

Much complaint is made that freight from the North is compelled to lie over at Baltimore, to make room for the transportation to Washington of goods purchased in that city. The matter is now engaging the attention of Government officers.

A GERMAN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The German portion of the volunteers of the army of the Potomac, principally belonging to Gen. BLENKER'S Brigade, design having a torchlight procession in Washington in honor of Gen. McCLELLAN'S succession to the command of the armies of the United States.

TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

The Government has in contemplation the placing of trains of wagons between Washington and Baltimore for the transportation of freight. The taking possession of the turnpike, and putting the road and bridges in proper condition will probably become a public necessity.

A BRIDGE DOWN.

GIBBONS & Co.'s Express reports the fall of the bridge at Beltsville, 13 miles from Washington.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, at all points, represent everything quiet.

COL. JACKSON DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Col. JACKSON, of the New-York Eighteenth, is not likely to recover from his present illness.

A SOLDIER DEAD.

THOMAS A. CONNOR, Company C, New-York Volunteers, died last night.

A SPEECH BY COL. COCHRANE.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE is announced to address his regiment to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, on the position of affairs in this country. It is understood that he will take the ground that emancipation is a military necessity in the present war.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Nov. 8.

Maj. GOULD, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who has been in charge for two months of the guard force at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry, has been detached from that command and put on special duty. The Unionists of that section seriously regret his removal. The following document will show how well Maj. GOULD has performed the duty assigned him:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, NEAR SENECA, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Commanding General of the Division directs me to make known to you his appreciation of the services of Maj. GOULD, commanding a detachment of your regiment at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry. The several orders under which he acted required sound discretion and assiduous labor to bring the work to a successful issue, and he is gratified that it has been executed in a manner so much to the credit of the service, and for the interest of the Government.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

R. MORRIS COPELAND, A. A. A. G.

To Col. LEONARD, Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment.

Major GOULD, since his appointment to the command at Harper's Ferry, has constructed permanent defensible works on the Maryland side of the river, and protected the interests of the Union citizens of that section. He took a conspicuous part in the Bolivar fight. It was the guns under his charge which silenced the rebel battery on Loudon Heights, and contributed so largely to dispersing their superior numbers near Bolivar. While engaged in bringing off from HERR & WELCH'S mills 15,000 bushels of wheat, the guns of his battery on the Maryland side employed the attention of 2,000 Mississippians on the Loudon Heights.

The Unionists of this county are rejoicing over the result of the election on Wednesday. They have no doubt that the State has gone for the Union by a large majority.

There has nothing of importance transpired in camp for several days. Many officers are absent on short furloughs.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Encouraging News from Fortress Monroe.

Another Flag of Truce—The Rebels Uncommunicative.

The Entire Success of the Expedition Undoubted.

RETURN OF ANOTHER DISABLED VESSEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The flag of truce to-day brings not a word of news concerning the Expedition.

Report says that the wheelsman of the rebel steamer said to one of the hands of the Federal steamer that Beaufort had been taken.

An arrival from the fleet is hourly expected.

The ferry-boat *Commodore Perry* arrived here this morning from the Great Expedition. She lost sight of the fleet on Friday evening, about thirty miles off Bull's Bay. The fleet was bearing towards Port Royal. The Captain knows nothing about the reported loss of the *Union* and another transport. His boat became so disabled that he could proceed no further, and had to run towards the coast for safety. The *Mayflower* was some distance behind the fleet with a signal of distress and the Captain thinks she could not have reached her destination. The *Commodore Perry* lay several hours near Cape Fear, and finally made Hatteras Inlet.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment will return to Old Point.

FORTS CAPTURED OFF PORT ROYAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9, *via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day. Although the rebels maintained strict silence and declared they had no news, I am able to state that a dispatch was received in Norfolk that *the Expedition had bombarded and taken two forts at the mouth of Port Royal.*

The ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, Capt. F. J. THOMAS, which left with the Expedition, and went as far as Bull's Bay, returned this morning in a disabled condition. Her guards were badly stove, one of the knees of the engine-frame split, the upper works much wrecked, and with the side seams open, through which the water flooded her hold.

The Captain reports that, on leaving the Roads, the entire expedition followed the *Wabash* into the Gulf Stream, while, the same evening, a gale from the S. W. was encountered. The *Perry* stood it as long as possible, headed for land, lost sight of the fleet, and made Hatteras on Wednesday, but, being unable to enter, anchored under the lee of the land with the schooners convoyed by the *Vandalia.*

On Thursday morning, with the *Mercury* and *Mayflower*, she entered Hatteras. Leaving at 1 P. M., passed Cape Lookout same night, blowing heavy, at 8 o'clock. On Friday morning, sighted the fleet to the south of Cape Fear; counted forty-one sail steering southwest, wind blowing a gale; stood for the fleet with a signal of distress. The *Mayflower* did the same. No notice was taken, the gale was so heavy. Made for the land and parted with the fleet and *Mayflower* on Friday, at 3 P. M.; have seen neither since. On the same evening fell in with one of the new gunboats, under close-reefed canvas, and the *R. B. Forbes*. The former was disabled, and had been towed by the latter. The *Forbes* took the hawser of the *Perry*, which parted in ten minutes. Stood off for land again. That night wallowed in the sea, with a stiff gale, being nearly abreast of Bull's Bay.

On Saturday morning sighted the gunboat *Mercury*, twenty miles from land, at anchor in 11 fathoms. Asked her to go in shore; he replied that he dared not—that he feared swamping. The sea was running very heavy. Left him for the land, and met a sloop-of-war, who offered assistance. The gale continuing, and being in a damaged condition and short of coal, stood for the mouth of Cape Fear River, and anchored that night within two miles of Fort Caswell, which burnt blue lights and sent up signals. Left before daybreak and saw a steamer coming down the river. Continued northward, and on Monday made Hatteras Inlet, where we remained till Friday A. M.

On Wednesday the gunboats *Pettit, Underwriter, Putnam, Ellen* and *Ceres* went out for the South, but on Thursday morning all of them were back again on account of the stress of weather.

The *Perry* came the whole distance up the coast from Bull's Bay, within a distance not exceeding five miles from shore, but neither saw nor heard of wrecks, and the Captain is much inclined to doubt the statement that the *Union* and another transport has been lost on the North Carolina coast. He fears, however, that the other ferry-boat is lost.

The *Young Rover*, from the Southern coast, reports that on Sunday morning she spoke the *Governor* with 400 marines on board. Her smoke stack was gone, her machinery broken down, and her rudder gone. In this condition she was fast nearing her fate. The *Rover* ran down to the *Sabine*, 10 miles distant, who came to the rescue and took the *Governor* in tow.

DISPATCH FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9, VIA BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The gunboat *Rover*, of Boston, has just arrived from Cape Fear, and anchored in the bay.

She reports that on last Sunday, Nov. 3, she found the steamboat *Governor*, Capt. PHILLIPS, with marines on board, in distress—smoke stack gone, steam pipe broke, bow stove in, rudder gone, and machinery out of order. Alongside of her was the powerful gunboat *Isaac Smith*. The *Rover* assisted all that was possible, and the *Isaac Smith* ran down and hailed the *Sabine*, which the *Rover* thought was assistance enough, and left.

The rest of the fleet is supposed to be all safe.

I just learn, from a flag of truce come in from Norfolk, that our troops have stormed and captured two forts at Beaufort, S. C.

A telegraph dispatch announced this to the people at Norfolk this morning.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

Passengers by the Old Point boat say that the Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, simply announcing that the Federal troops had landed at two points, and were marching inland. It does not say at what points.

The officers of the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information, but the wheelsman told a sailor that Beaufort was in the possession of the Federals, and that the National flag was flying from the Court-house.

All the additional news I can get from below, is that the impression prevails at Fortress Monroe that the Expedition has been successful. Rebels here are evidently greatly dispirited.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE GOVERNOR.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Young Rover* arrived at Old Point late last night. It was reported she had spoken the steamer *Governor*, of the fleet, which reported that she had been compelled, on account of damage by the storm, to put her marines on board the frigate *Sabine*, which vessel proceeded direct to Port Royal. What became of the *Governor* the informant did not ascertain.

GEN. WOOL NOT RESIGNED.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A gentleman who had a conversation with Gen. WOOL, at Old Point, says he emphatically pronounced his rumored resignation a base falsehood.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The full returns of the Maryland election show that but one rebel Senator and six Delegates are elected. The House stands 68 Union, and 6 rebels. The Seeate stands 13 Union, and 8 rebels. Seven of the latter are of the number who hold over, and six of them represent strong Union Counties.

BRADFORD'S majority for Governor is about 30,000.

A special session of the Legislature is to be called by Gov. HICKS, to undo the rebel legislation of this Spring, to enact a new Police law, and to put the State full and square on the Union platform.

The seats of the Baltimore Senator, YELLOTT, and those under arrest, will also be declared vacant, and a new election ordered.

PUBLIC HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Remains of Col. Baker at City Hall.

In accordance with the notice given to the public during the past week, and repeated yesterday morning in all the daily papers, the doors of City Hall were thrown open at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and all comers were admitted, under certain regulations and precautions, to view the remains of Col. E. D. BAKER, of Oregon, who, having exchanged his Senatorial robes for the military tunic, fell while gallantly advancing at the head of his regiment, the First California Volunteers, in the late disastrous affair with the enemy at Ball's Bluff, Virginia.

Long before the appointed hour, masses of people of all ages and both sexes had congregated at the main entrances of City Hall, the access to which was carefully guarded on all sides by squads of police and soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The front gateways were opened to males only, and in the rear, gentlemen accompanied by ladies were exclusively favored.

When the first rush was made, at the opening of the doors, some disorder ensued, owing to the great crowd striving to enter, but everything was soon reduced to regularity; and although throughout the allotted four hours there was much struggling for precedence, nearly all were at length satisfied. Parties were admitted in single file, each individual following his predecessor closely and rapidly. In this order, visitors ascended the stairways to the Governor's Room, where the body lay in state; and, with such hasty glances as could be given while quickly filing in at one door, around the foot of the coffin, past it and out by the door leading to the western hall of exit, were allowed, for an instant, to catch a glimpse of the countenance of the dead officer.

The coffin, which was one of the finest of the new patent metallic cases, beautifully veined, enameled and polished, in imitation of the choicest rosewood, and studded with silver nails, lay on a raised dais immediately opposite the entrance, and was the first object that fixed the gaze as the beholder entered. The lid had been removed and placed beside it, and the lower part of the case was wreathed with a large silken American flag, which has served as a befitting shroud of honor on many similar occasions. The face only of the deceased was exposed to view, and the ghastly spectacle it presented sufficiently justified the admonition of the sentries, murmured in undertones, to "move on quickly" and not to stop. The countenance, bearing but little resemblance to the bland and smiling face to which the friends of the fallen patriot were familiar during his useful and genial life, wore a contused and discolored hue in many places, as though the fire and smoke, as well as the wounds of battle still rested on it. It was a spectacle to terrify delicate women and deepen the emotions of strong men with sad and solemn meditations. It was the "horrid front" of 1861 in contrast with the smile of 1860. Yet it was but the mangled clay whence an earnest soul had passed onward to history and fame. Detachments of the Seventy-first Regiment were on sentry duty as a guard of honor, and the military accoutrements added to the appropriate arrangement of the room, in which pictures, statues and walls were draped with funereal emblems.

A silver plate, upon the coffin-lid bore the following inscription, neatly engraved:

"COL. E. D. BAKER,
Killed in the battle near Ball's Bluff,
Virginia,
October 21, 1861."

Until nearly dark fresh multitudes continued their solemn tramp past the bier where lay the soldier who, scarcely a month ago, mustered his gallant legion in these very streets. It, too, has been sadly shattered by the tempest of war, and of the 20,000 persons who, from noon until dusk, marched mournfully by the corpse, not one could have glanced at it without feeling intensely the sad truth embodied in the trite yet pithy line:

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

To-day, at 11 A. M., a funeral *cortége* will start from City Hall, conveying the remains to the steamer *Northern Light*, for shipment on their way to San Francisco.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Retirement of Gen. Fremont—Incidents and Observations—Policy of Gen. Hunter—The Chances of an Engagement with Price—Conflicting Opinions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

We have had stirring times here yesterday and to-day. Late on Saturday night, one of three messengers sent forward by Col. LEONARD SWETT, from St. Louis, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards stationed to prevent access to Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters, and served on the General personally the orders from Washington turning over the command of the Western Department to Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

Upon this there was, of course, unutterable consternation and commotion in and around headquarters, and it appeared doubtful for several hours what course Gen. FREMONT would pursue. Many of his leading personal adherents, chiefly of the Teutonic stripe, were in favor of disregarding the removal and refusing to recognize Gen. HUNTER'S appointment,—a course which, if they had persisted in it, (and it was not wholly abandoned until late last evening,) would have caused a very considerable row,—for Gen. HUNTER is not the sort of man it would be safe to trifle with.

In the end, however, wiser counsels prevailed,—Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH both refusing to countenance or be concerned in the mutiny; and Gen. FREMONT, it must be said, either not knowing anything of the contemplated movements, or opposing them, as in duty bound, with all his force. On this point, however, we are in the dark. Certain only it is that a council now known as the "Council of Insubordination" was held last evening only a few hours before Gen. HUNTER'S arrival; that regular invitations to it had been issued, and that the affair looked very threatening until suppressed by the emphatic course of Gen. SIEGEL. Early yesterday morning, therefore, Gen. FREMONT issued his farewell address to the "Soldiers of the Mississippi Army,"—though to say why "Mississippi Army" and not "Western Department," might well puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. Here is the document, neatly printed as you see and placed in the hands of all the soldiers in the army:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY: Agreeable to orders received this day I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win. but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General United States Army.

This little affair being over, dozens of messengers were forthwith posted off in all directions to Gen. HUNTER, with the announcement of his appointment, and entreaties to come on at once, as an action with the enemy was expected either last evening or this morning, at furthest. These missives represented that PRICE, with 40,000 men, was within ten or twelve miles of Springfield, encamped on the old battle-ground (where Gen. LYONS was killed) at Wilson's Creek. The information added that the pickets of the enemy could be seen by the National pickets on the south side of Springfield, and that thousands of Union men and their families were flocking in for protection. So widely had this report been circulated and credited, that a regular panic existed throughout the town—many of the women and camp followers taking the roads to Bolivar, Buffalo and Rolla on the run; while portions, also—and these not small of the newly raised and disaffected soldiery—gave plain signs of "undue excitement."

Meantime, about noon of yesterday, Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who had been advancing from Mountview to Springfield by forced marches, arrived in Buffalo, and was there met by dispatch-bearers, announcing his appointment to the chief command of the Department, and begging his immediate presence, with all his force, to take part in the defence of Springfield. These dispatch-men bore, also, the astounding news that Gen. FREMONT had concluded to leave Springfield on Sunday morning, without waiting for the arrival of his successor! This afterwards proved to be partly true and partly false, Gen. FREMONT, with his body guard and personal retainers having actually started on the road to Rolla yesterday morning, and advanced ten miles on his way. But again the sober second thought stepped in to save him, and he returned to Springfield in the afternoon, remaining until this morning.

Immediately on receiving news of his appointment, Gen. HUNTER transferred the command of his First Division to Acting Brigadier-Gen. TURNER, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, himself pushing on to Springfield with three companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, a distance of thirty-three miles, and over the most execrable roads ever seen. All the way along the line, as I have been informed by a member of the escort, fresh and yet fresh dispatches were poured into his hands,—all "piling up the agony," so to speak, about the danger of Springfield and the certainty that the place would "be attacked by overwhelming numbers" before early daylight, this morning. Special messengers, on foaming steeds, dashed out of all the dark bridle-paths, through the woods carrying the dismal tidings of near disaster to the new incumbent of the Western Department. Never before were seen such long faces on any orderlies, express riders, or military guides. Each added some new particulars to the sketch of general dismay, so that as Gen. HUNTER rode along in hot haste, (though still a good deal incredulous,) his escort were listening with strained ears for the first heavy guns that would announce the commencement of the bombardment and capture of Springfield by the rebels.

These things are only mentioned to serve as a fitting commentary on "the victory," which Gen. FREMONT, in his parting address, told the "soldiers of the Mississippi army" they were "just about to win!" Never was there a worse panic in any army than that which raged through the 20,000 men assembled here, from sunrise to sunset yesterday. Not Washington in the forty-eight hours following Bull Run, was any more a prey to terror, confusion, and the total obliteration of all discipline. This is a fact which will be borne out by the concurrent testimony of every intelligent officer present, and this, perhaps, may have been the "splendid example" to which Major-Gen. F. refers in his stump-speech given above.

At or about 9 o'clock last evening, Gen. HUNTER arrived in town, and soon after called at Gen. FREMONT'S late headquarters, where a council of the more prominent Generals had been assembled to meet him. The interview lasted about an hour, and the only thing known concerning its results may be summed up in the fact that Gen. H. returned to his quarters accompanied by Gen. POPE—both laughing very heartily at something which your correspondent does not even venture to surmise. Certain it is only, that the excited and feverish sentiment of Springfield instantly subsided. The soldiers, who were pacing hurriedly round their camps, at length remembered that tattoo had been sounded, and retired to their tents, (such of them as had any.) Many long and haggard faces gradually but steadily resumed their wonted aspect of circular stupidity, and all our streets were dull, orderly, and quiet as those of a New-England village by midnight.

So much for the night; but still there were not a few alarmists who predicted by the early gray of this morning's dawn the 40,000 rebels would be down on us with horse, foot and artillery. Their pickets had been seen only ten miles distant for the last three days, and there could exist no reasonable doubt that an onslaught in force was meditated. Even your correspondent, though long accustomed to hear these "thrilling" reports, and to be soon after furnished with proof of their utter and absurd baselessness, was for once shaken in his incredulity, to the extent of going to bed in his boots, and leaving the saddle overnight on his horse, so that there should be no delay interposed when the first guns of the enemy should announce the opening of the ball this morning.

But never morning opened more peacefully or sweetly—the sun shining with the fervor of July on the fields of glistening hoar-frost, the blue-jays shrieking in the woods, and most of the panic-stricken soldiers of yesterday looking exceedingly ashamed of themselves. Of the 40,000 men said to be under PRICE in our immediate neighborhood, we have received definite information only of two foraging parties, one of about 300, and the other of 410 exactly, who had come down on separate roads to within fifteen or eighteen miles of this place. We also learn definitively that there are nearly, if not quite, 2,400 rebels about 45 miles from here, and it is said that PRICE has 20,000 somewhere down near the White River, over which he draws his supplies from Arkansas, the country south of this being an absolute wilderness of fifty hills, producing few eatables save hickory-nuts and black-walnuts.

Meantime, at an early hour this morning, Gen. FREMONT took his leave, his Indian "body guard" riding first, followed by his white "body guard," and the rear being brought up by another Indian "body guard," with a train of uncounted wagons and teams—all being necessary, I suppose, to transport our late commander's baggage, and that of his little son, who rode with a special train of aides-de-camp just behind his father. The trouble is, however, that Gen. FREMONT also carried away with him Deputy Paymaster PHINNEY, with the military chest, containing $300,000, so far as known, thus leaving the army absolutely destitute of pay, with the exception of those favored "body-guard people" and the uncommissioned and illegally-appointed staff officers, who were all paid off in full immediately after FREMONT had received notification of his removal.

It is also said that he carried off with him all his order and special order books, report books, Adjutants' returns and papers of every kind, carrying all his staff away with him, and not leaving a solitary scrap of paper to state what stores could or should be found in the Subsistence or Quartermaster's Deparment, the strength of the command, the position of the forces, or the data upon which the recent causeless panic was started. But despite all this chaos into which Gen. HUNTER was pitched headforemost, the place is a changed town and a changed post to-day, so that we who have been here under the old *régime* of eternal galloping, the eternal gleam and clatter of spurs and sabres, and the eternal reign of alarm and turmoil, can hardly realize that we are in the same place. This morning, Gen. H. issued his order, assuming command, of which I inclose you a copy:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.

ORDERS, No. 1.—The command of this Department having been relinquished by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is assumed by the undersigned.

The officers commanding Divisons, together with their Brigade commanders, will report immediately at these headquarters.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

I learn that there is not the least disposition to interfere with the commands of Generals ASBOTH and SIEGEL, or any other good officers who will continue to serve faithfully in the cause of our country. But there is a blue lookout ahead for the "Musical Directors," "Adlatuses to the Chief of Staff," "Masters-in-Chief of Transportation" and all that indiscriminate horde of hangers-on-in-uniform who have lately ridden Government horse-flesh into carrion around Department headquarters.

From Another Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Much marching and countermarching, many rumors and contradictions, "much cry and little wool," will sum up the events of the last three days. For the last two days PRICE has been on us—been at Cassville, been at Sarcoxie, Neosho, Cowskin Prairie—is now coming on us with 50,000 men—is now retreating in hot haste into Arkansas; in short, within the last week he has been in every possible place except the somewhat inconvenient and torrid locality to which not a few of his more inveterate enemies evidently wish him.

Last night was perhaps the most exciting of all. Intelligence gained credence that PRICE, with his legions, was within sixteen miles, and most formidable preparations were made to give him a warm reception. The entire command was put in a state that allowed it to be ready for action at the roll of the drum, sentinels were placed all over the city, and not less than seven regiments, with eight pieces of artillery, were placed on picket duty. Had PRICE ventured on, he might have had a day's battle with each of the Picket guards, and at the end of a week or ten days reached the main army—which consisted of about as many more. But there is nothing like due precaution—shown equally in the case of the commander in placing seven thousand men on picket duty, and in the case of Major WHITE, who, with a force of eleven men, held the town, and rendered it secure from attack by garrisoning it with two, and putting out the balance to guard the various roads.

But astounding as may be the impending attack of PRICE joined to MCCULLOCH, who are joined to HARDEE, it is nothing to the fact—now pretty well understood—that FREMONT is to leave this command. The bleak ruin prophesied to the country at the eve of a Presidential or village election, in case this candidate or that is not elected, is an Eden in its verdure, and an Arnheim in its beauty, compared to that which we are told by a few contractors and others, is now about to fall upon this denoted nation. Others—and they are not few—who a short time since were as devoted to FREMONT as a Mahommedan to his faith, are suddenly become convinced of the fact that he is not the man for the position; in fact, they always thought so, but, you know, didn't like to mention it. Some are sincere in the belief the change will result for the better; others doubtless will resign. The masses, I think, will wonder at the result a little, turn it upside down and down-side up, and finish by caring nothing about it. The affair will produce a temporary excitement—possibly a slight derangement of affairs; some say a mutiny of the Germans—nothing more; after which the primary work of intriguing and plotting will recommence anew, and the secondary one of whipping PRICE, be moderately, and with due regard to that gentleman's feelings, pushed onward.

I learn that a sort of understanding has been arrived at between Generals FREMONT and PRICE, the gist of which is that it is mutually agreed not to molest the persons and property of citizens not actually in arms, whatever may be their political opinions. The terms of the understanding have not yet been made public, and when they are may be found to modify the above basis of operations. The idea is probably a very good one theoretically, but practically of no particular avail as the masses on neither side will respect it. Stealing is a disease too deeply rooted, in both armies, to be eradicated by any such simple process as an agreement between FREMONT and PRICE. I know of but one remedy—it is a file of soldiers with loaded muskets, the diseased soldier kneeling on his own

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

3,000	U. S. 6s 1881 C...	94¼	
8,000	U. S. 6s 1881, Reg	94¼	
8,000	U. S. 5s, 1874 C...	84⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1871, R..	84⅜	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1871 C...	84⅜	
35,000	Ill. C. R. B'ds....	79⅜	
1,000	do.	79⅜	
28,000	Ill. C, B'ds, 1860.	80	
1,000	Ill. Coupon Bs,'79	81	
2,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅜	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s.b3	48	
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	102⅛	
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	76	
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.8⅋c.B	93	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M....	71	
1,000	Mich.S.2d M.Ass.	60	
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds	78	
5,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar. by the St. of Mo..	39	
3,000	L.E. & W.1st M.B.	72	
12	Bank of Commerce.	82⅛	
185	Pac. M. Co....	98	
88	do.	98⅛	
75	do	98⅛	
50	do s30	98	
50	do.....s10	98	
200	N. Y. Cent. R.....	79	
1050	do.....b60	79	
150	do.....s60	78⅝	
250	do.....s30	78⅝	
300	do.....	78⅞	
150	do.....	78⅝	
100	N. Y. Cent. R...s10	78⅞	
350	Erie Railway.....	32⅜	
20	do.....	32⅜	
50	do.....s30	32⅜	
50	Erie R. R. Pref..b60	58⅛	
25	do.....s60	57⅜	
5	do.....	57⅜	
25	Hudson River R....	40	
50	do b30	40	
100	Reading R s60	35¼	
100	Mich. Cen. R	50¾	
50	do.....s30	50	
28	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18⅜	
50	do.....	18⅞	
50	do.....s10	18⅞	
50	M.S.& N.I.Gtd.Stk.	39	
50	Panama Railroad..118¼		
400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62⅜	
50	do.....s60	62⅜	
165	Gal. & Chicago R..	70	
300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	36⅛	
50	do.....s10	36⅜	
200	do.....b30	36⅜	
100	Ch. & Rock I. R..s30	52⅜	
100	do.....b30	52⅞	
50	do.....	52⅜	
100	do.....b30	53	
50	do.....	52⅞	
50	do.....s10	52⅞	
50	Ch., B. & Q. R....	65¼	
33	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20⅜	

MONDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

An erroneous but very general impression obtains that the current increase of the Public Debt of the United States is equal to at least *a million dollars per day*. But such is not the fact. The heaviest increase has taken place since the negotiation of Aug. 19, mainly through the months of September and October, when, in addition to the heavy army expenditures, a very large naval Expedition was not only fitted out, but most of the steam and sailing vessels comprising it were purchased and paid for, from the merchant marine. With all this, the following unofficial table shows that since the 1st September the increase of the Public Debt has averaged *but seven hundred thousand dollars per day*. Mr. CHASE, we have reason to know, had in reserve, a few days since, about $175,000,000 of the Loan of July 17, corresponding with the following statement; that he has issued but $50,000,000 of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds and owes the Associated Banks but $25,000,000 on account of advances, for which Bonds have not yet been issued. That the daily wants of the Treasury are equal to an average expenditure of a million ℔ day is quite probable. But this includes the redemption of maturing Treasury paper, and the exchange of the 6 ℔ cent. Convertible Treasury paper of 1863, which is being rapidly anticipated. And from the million per day must be allowed the daily receipts from Customs, and from other but minor sources of revenue.

The liquidation in the above period of 72 days of the 6 ℔ cent. Treasury paper due in 1863, is more than equal to one-half the amount outstanding on 1st of September. There was received for Customs, before this paper was made convertible into the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds:

In September at New-York	$1,450,000
In October, about	1,050,000
Together	$2,500,000
At other points for Customs	1,000,000
Total for Customs	$3,500,000
Exchanged at New-York for 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds	$3,850,000
Exchanged at other points	1,500,000— 5,350,000
Total liquidated since Sept. 1	$8,850,000

In reference to the 60-day Treasury Notes due early in September, it is probable that a small portion may yet be withheld from redemption as a demand loan against the Treasury, while on the other hand it is equally probable that less than $12,000,000 Demand Notes are in actual Circulation at the present time, after deducting the sums in the hands of the various disbursing officers of the Government and in the different Sub-Offices of the Treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—NOV. 11.

Stocks of	Sept. 1, 1861.	Nov. 11, 1861
1862 6 ℔ cents	$2,883,000	$2,883,000
1865 5 ℔ cents	3,461,000	3,461,000
1867 6 ℔ cents	9,415,000	9,415,000
1868 6 ℔ cents	8,908,000	8,908,000
1871 5 ℔ cents	7,622,000	7,622,000
1874 5 ℔ cents	20,000,000	20,000,000
1881 6 ℔ cents	24,415,000*	23,415,000
Total Funded	$75,704,000	$75,704,000
Treasury Paper of		
1861, past due	$1,445,000	1,445,000
1861, September	10,900,000	Nil.
1861, October	2,090,000	Nil.
1862, 12 ℔ cents	5,000,000	5,000,000
1862, 10@11 ℔ cents	4,933,000	4,933,000
1863, 6 ℔ cents	16,850,000	8,000,000
1864, 7.30 ℔ cents	15,630,000	50,000,000
Demand Notes	Nil.	12,000,000
Total	$131,652,000	$157,082,000
Due Assoc'd Banks, Oct. 19.	$10,000,000	
Advanced by do., Oct. 1	15,000,000—$25,000,000	
Total Debt, Nov. 11		$172,082,000
Against total, Sept. 1		131,652,000
Increase in 72 days		$50,430,000
Average increase per day		700,000

The Popular Subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan amount, to the present date, to about $42,000,000, the proceeds going directly into the Treasury, to be audited from time to time, and then reimbursed, with the accumulated interest from Aug. 19 to the Associated Banks. These reimbursements thus far amount to only $32,000,000, leaving $10,000,000 due to the Associated Banks under the negotiation of that date. The Associated Banks have also advanced 30 ℔ cent., or $15,000,000, on the second negotiation of Oct. 1. We here recapitulate the subscriptions and reimbursements at New-York, and add the estimated sums (being three-tenths of the whole) at other points:

Subscriptions paid in at N. York	$29,250,000
At Boston, Philadelphia, &c	12,750,000
Total popular subscription	$42,000,000
Reimbursed to N.Y. Bks	$22,000,000
Reimbursed Boston and Phila.	10,000,000— 32,000,000
Due Associated Banks Aug. 19	$10,000,000
Advanced by N.Y. Bks. Oct. 1.	$10,500,000
Advanced by Boston and Phila.	4,500,000— 15,000,000
Total due Associated Banks	$25,000,000

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$589,000	$369,000
Tuesday	357,000	479,000
Wednesday	119,000	465,000
Thursday	393,000	265,000
Friday	215,000	250,000

*In the semi-official memorandum left by Mr. CHASE with the Philadelphia Bankers on 1st September, the Stock of 1881 was stated at $26,415,000, but this is an accidental error of $5,000,000, as the authorized issue under the Act of Feb. 8 was $30,000,000, the whole of which, with the exception of about $1,600,000, was publicly awarded at various times by Secretaries DIX and CHASE. The balance, $1,600,000 was also awarded, but on Treasury Bills of $1863, by preference of the Boston and Providence Banks in June last.

Saturday	140,000		120,000
Total	$1,813,000		$1,948,000
By Banks	3,500,000		7,000,000
Total for week	$5,313,000		$8,948,000
Total since 19th August			$52,750,000
By Banks		$45,500,000	
Less reimbursed		22,000,000	
		$23,500,000	
By individuals		29,250,000—	52,750,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks			17,250,000

Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15.. $70,000,000

The individual subscriptions for the week are not quite equal to the previous week, nor were the Banks called upon for so large a sum. The Specie average in the Sub-Treasury is nevertheless nearly equal to that of the week before, being $7,852,948 against $8,207,968, viz:

At close of

Monday	$8,457,108	Thursday	$9,150,547
Tuesday	7,545,194	Friday	8,352,659
Wednesday	5,791,267	Saturday	7,545,194
Aggregate			$47,117 68
Making the average of six days			7,852,948

The Specie Average at Bank this afternoon, will show very near the figure of last Monday, $41,271,080. The supplies of Gold from California, with about half a million from Europe, have been quite equal to the sums forwarded by the Government to Washington and otherwise employed outside the Bank account. The ordinary Loans at Bank also run quite uniform, while the Government account will show on the return today a further reduction on both Loans and Deposits. The ordinary or individual Deposits at Bank have gone up nearly two millions since last Monday, showing an accumulation of balances in New-York, at a season of the year when heretofore the course of the Deposit line has been in the opposite direction. This fact adds to the ease of Money in the open market, the rate on Saturday to the Stock Brokers being more generally 6 than 7 ℔ cent., and with a very free offering from lenders. Exchange has returned from 107@107¼ to 107¼@107¾ on London.

The Export trade of the City continues very active, and the receipts and sales of Domestic Produce from the West both large and prompt. There is a partial improvement also in the Import movement, but mainly in the heavy articles of General Foreign Merchandise, including further arrivals of army equipment. The Dry Goods Import is still on an extremely moderate scale, and we hear of no large preparations for Spring orders, although a prospective increase of this nature would seem to be justified by the general improvement in business and the profitable employment of labor.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,929,400, against $4,334,805 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,332,052, against $1,743,495 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $195,324 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $99,801,000
Add six weeks since Oct. 1 11,015,336
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $110,816,336
Against same time last year 203,588,408
Decreased Import since 1st January $92,772,072

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $96,188,000
Add six weeks since Oct. 1 18,272,679
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $114,460,679
Against same time last year 82,056,495
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $32,404,184

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,283,000
Against same time, 1860 44,835,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,552,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,237,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	30,123,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$74,096,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$29,034,000
From abroad	2,030,000—$31,064,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43 032,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94¼@94¾
New-York Central	79⅛@79⅞@78⅝@79
New-York and Erie	34@32¼@32⅝
Erie Preference Shares	56⅛@55¾
Rock Island	51@53¼
Michigan Guaranteed	40@39⅞
Michigan Southern	19@19
Michigan Central	48⅛@50⅜
Toledo	36½@36⅜
Galena	70⅛@70¼
Illinois Central	62½@62⅞
Panama	117@118½
Pacific Mail	96¼@100@98¼@99
Missouris	44@43@43¾
Virginias	47@49@48
Tennessees	42⅛@42¾
Hudson River	40¼@39⅞@40
Harlem Preferred	33@32¾
Burlington and Quincy	64@65¾@65¼
Harlem, Common	13¼@13

Although the army and navy events of the week were unusually interesting, and the political and Grain and Cotton advices from Europe important, they created much less excitement on the Stock Exchange than might have been anticipated from the previous sensitiveness of the market to the events of the Civil War. One reason for this is perhaps to be found in the undecided nature of the advices regarding the Naval Expedition, and the contradictory telegraphic dispatches from the battles near Cairo and in Western Virginia. The speculators for the rise move, with no particular spirit, but at the same time evince more than the ordinary confidence in their position by holding on to their Stocks and availing of each material decline to increase their movement. The interest in the other direction is not very marked, although considerable *short* lines are supposed to be outstanding in several of the prominent speculative Railways, on the chances of adverse news, rather than on the prospect of a diminished Winter traffic on the roads themselves. The fluctuations of the week have been in favor of Michigan Central and Rock Island 2@2¼ ℔ cent.; Erie Preferred 2 ℔ cent.; Pacific Mail 3 ℔ cent.; Burlington and Chicago 1½, and Panama 1½ ℔ cent.; while rather lower figures have been accepted for Michigan Southern, Erie and Missouri Sixes. The course of New-York Central, although vibrating from 79⅞ down to 78⅝, recovered at the close to 79 ℔ cent. as against 79¼ on Saturday week. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steady, after large purchases of New-York Central at 79 ℔ cent., buyer three days.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	National	85
Manhattan	116	Commerce	82
City	105	Mechanics' Bk'g Ass'n.	75
Phœnix	83¾	Broadway	115
Butchers & Drovers'	103	Hanover	65
Mechanics' & Traders'	106	Metropolitan	68

And the following are bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s	90	Mich. S. 7 ⅋ c. seconds.	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¼	Mich. S. 7 ⅋ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	30
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅋ c.	73
Erie firsts '58	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅋ ct. '75	88
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	13
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts 2 se	39¼
Erie thirds, '83	86	Han. & St. Jo	28
Erie fourths, '80	76	N. J. Central firsts	103½
Erie fifths, '78	73	N. J. Central seconds	100
Buf. N. Y. & Erie firsts	66	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98½
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. E. & W. firsts	72
Hudson thirds, '75	75¾	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Harlem firsts '69-'73	93½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	95
Harlem seconds '64	90	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds	88
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ⅋ c. '62	94	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 8 ⅋ c.	83	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s.f.	76¼
Mich. S. 7 ⅋ c. firsts	80		

The following is the Coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last season.
Reading	32,789	1,504,177	1,739,330
Schuylkill, North	32,988	1,021,328	1,212,834
Lehigh, North	32,883	856,684	981,402
Lehigh Valley Railroad	17,598	678,707	672,944
Delaware and Lackawanna	23,643	934,874	916,805
Shamokin	7,275	196,781	171,260
Trevorton	1,059	41,567	78,441
Lykens'	3,643	138,107	149,260
Broad Top	2,625	224,763	159,093
Barclay	1,067	35,343	24,375

THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

An Advance, no Doubt, Contemplated by Gen. McClellan—Waiting until the Leaves are Off—Reminiscences of Ball's Bluff—Revelations of the Battle of Bull Run, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

As the days draw on towards Winter and still the regiments keep pouring into Washington, while no provision is made for their permanent stay, it becomes more and more evident that Gen. MCCLELLAN has resolved at all hazards to advance. The question then naturally arises, why does he not move before the roads become impassable? The reply to this is, that he is waiting for the blow planned by the naval expedition. This unquestionably, is one powerful reason for his delay, but it is hardly supposable that this is all. On the very verge of Winter, to keep a vast army idle, while there is such urgent need of it in the Valley of the Mississippi, solely to await the uncertain success of an expedition that a storm might scatter, or unforeseen circumstances compel to operate on some remote point, would hardly be consistent with great generalship. There are other and more powerful reasons which may actuate him, one of which a hunter of our Northern woods would have suggested to me long ago—the thickness of the foliage, which would make any advance movement at present almost like moving in the dark. The hunter never threads the forest after deer till the frosts and storms of Autumn clear the trees of their leaves, so that nothing but the naked boles shall obstruct his view. Then he can see his game as far as his rifle can carry.

Now the immense forests that cover the Virginia shore, effectually screen the enemy's lines. Neither their movements nor batteries can be seen till we are upon them. But when nothing but the bare stems shall remain, he cannot surprise us with his masked batteries nor decoy us into positions where he can slaughter us at his leisure. The forests that extend up to Manassas are not like those in other parts of Virginia, through which a score of years ago I used to gallop after the fox hounds, but dense masses of trees whose green arcades are dark with undergrowth. I think the army is waiting for this impenetrable covering to be removed before it advances. Even then the commander will find it no child's play to force the rebel positions if they are resolutely held. He cannot match his entire strength with that of the enemy, for he must divide his army—one part to remain around Washington while the other moves forward against the whole force in front. It is true, this delay involves the possibility of impassable roads, but McCLELLAN is compelled to choose between two evils, and I have not a doubt that he has chosen the least. The frosts hold off remarkably, so that the storms fail to strip the trees, and these oak forests may not lay aside their massive covering till December. The frosts cannot be hastened, nor the character of our Autumns calculated with any certainty. BONAPARTE lost his army in Russia from the unexpected coming on of Winter, though the time he had fixed for its advent was based on the careful observations of twenty years. So an extraordinary season may baffle the best laid plans of the General, and if so, we must bear the disappointment with the same fortitude we would a defeat. Providence may smile on us when we least expect it, and thus teach us who rules the destinies of nations.

The London correspondent of the *Times*, in his last letter, exhibits his usual power of description, together with his lack of ability to draw just conclusions. Speaking of us he says:

"There is in the heat and passion of this fight no regard for the future, no consideration of the results of success or of failure. Not a man has thought of the future of the army of 500,000 men, of the military chiefs, of the army of contractors, and, above all, of the fighting populations and rival Generals who will arise in the course of the contest."

Where did he ascertain this fact? From what premises does he draw such a sweeping conclusion? The American people are not destitute of thought, nor so ignorant of the past, or reckless of the future. A man who has been floating over smooth water when he finds the boat suddenly sink beneath him, strikes out for the nearest shore. And to say because he still struggles on though the cries of wild beasts fill the neighboring forest, therefore he does not *think* of the dangers before him, is absurd. He *does* think of them, and that most anxiously, but he cannot attend to them till he feels his feet touch the bottom. Frothy politicians, and those seeking military glory, may not think much of the future, but the sound men of the nation ponder it with deep anxiety. He is a shallow reader of history who does not know that no nation comes out of a long civil war the same as it was before.

I had a long conversation with a Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who was badly wounded at Ball's Bluff. I did not wish so much to get particulars of the battle as to ascertain how the soldiers felt in view of the contest. It was as I expected it would be among such intelligent men as compose the New-England regiments, a perfect indifference as to where the guilt of the whole transaction rested, but a savage sense of having been deeply wronged—uselessly slaughtered. This is more dangerous than the discouragement of a defeat, and the first of all things to be avoided. The boat that brought him off to the island, took Col. BAKER back. The latter was sitting on his horse on the shore when the scow reached land, and as the Captain attempted to rise, he said "Captain are you wounded?" He replied, "Yes, I am; how is it on the other side?" "Pretty warm work," the Captain answered. BAKER then entered the scow, and twenty minutes after was a corpse. I asked him what caused the boat to swamp. He said it was loaded with some fifty soldiers, (full half of them unwounded,) packed into one dense mass. As soon as it got ten or fifteen yards from shore, the rebels on the bluff poured a terrible fire into them. Those in the stern involuntarily rushed to the bow, when the overladen craft gave one heavy lurch, and went down with all on board. He lay twenty-four hours before any one approached him to examine his wound. This seems strange when the surgeons of a whole division were so near.

The other day I rode over to see the encampment of the Harris Cavalry, which is not far from the Long Bridge. As we left the main road to enter the open wood in which the tents were pitched, we met Gen. MCDOWELL. After a short conversation, he said, "Come, go up and dine with me at headquarters." I gladly accepted the invitation for I wished much to talk with him about Bull Run. So, after a short visit to the cavalry encampment, which is very pleasantly situated on a high knoll, and sheltered by the trees from the wind, we bade Major DAVIS good day, and turned our horses' heads towards Arlington Heights, the headquarters of the General. As we passed over the long flat that led to the bluff on which the house is built, we met a soldier's funeral. A few musicians carrying their silent instruments in front, followed by the covered army-wagon containing the body in an unpainted box, and a guard of eight or nine soldiers, with reversed arms, completed the *cortège*, that seemed a mere spot on the wide plain. It awakened sad thoughts, for my fancy went back to the home of the sleeper, in the quiet valley or on the green hillside of New-England, where father and mother, and brother and sister would in vain wait his coming. The gathering of those around our coffin who love us seems to take away from its loneliness—but here there were none; a few comrades marched slowly along to fire the last volley over his grave on the banks of the Potomac. The sights and sounds that surrounded this little funeral party gave it a sadder aspect. As it moved slowly over the field, distant strains of martial music arose and fell on the air; bayonets gleamed and glittered on the neighboring plains; tents dotted the hillsides; far-off cannon shook the shore, and all was life and keen activity—but not a sound reached the sleeper. He had gone to the still land where the tread of armies is never heard. He thought to go down in the shock of battle, but he had slowly pined away amid the discomforts of a camp.

As we ascended the heights we found soldiers engaged in making a road, which Col. LEE probably never anticipated. The view from the mansion is superb. The placid Potomac winding on towards the sea—the Long Bridge—the Capitol—the unfinished monument—the public buildings—the city and wooded heights in rear, combined to form a panorama of rare beauty. As I looked off on the quiet scene I thought LEE must often think of it and its future ownership as he toiled and suffered amid the mountain gorges of Western Virginia. But when I was told that he sat on this piazza and wept like a child as he finally decided to cast his fortunes with the South, I could not but feel some pity for him. He did not want to be a traitor, but he felt that he must share the fate of Virginia.

In a short time the General arrived, and while we stood talking of the view, and of LEE and his noble traits, the French Minister and his suite trotted up, when chairs were brought out, and we sat down on the green sward and enjoyed the mild autumnal afternoon.

You have had a description of the building and the peculiar works of art by CUSTIS, that adorn it. Not satisfied with embellishing his own house, he tried his skill on the quarters of the slaves, and little panels, some six inches long and three or four inches broad, are inserted in a row just below the eaves, on each of which is painted some animal in his own extraordinary style. The blacks still occupy them, and are an uncommonly intelligent looking set. The house and garden and walks and flowers remain just as LEE left them, save that the latter have been untended, and the lawn untrimmed.

After dinner the General kindly showed me his plan of the battle of Bull Run, and all the papers connected with it. Although I had made up my mind long ago as to where the responsibility of our defeat rested, I was glad to see the positive proof that I was right. Those papers make some queer revelations of mistakes and blunders by others, but which, all together, did not defeat his well-laid plans and well-fought battle. Men may speak of this and that blunder of an officer, mismanagement of a battery, or cowardice of a regiment, all of which may be true, yet the simple great fact remains, MCDOWELL did all he proposed to do—whipped the enemy, as their own papers acknowledge, when JOHNSTON, whom Government had promised to take care of, came up. When MCDOWELL mentioned the number of men he wanted, he expressly stated that this estimate left out JOHNSTON'S force entirely. PATTERSON was to take care of him,—fight him on the spot or follow him in his retreat. This was an implied contract between him and the Government, which if he had not supposed would be carried out, he never would have marched with the force he did. I can imagine how much a man of his fine sensibilities must have suffered from the unjust abuse heaped upon him. Time, it is said, sets all things even, but if I am not very much mistaken, he will not wait for its slow justice, but will vindicate himself on the field of battle. A man of high culture, a finished soldier and officer, his promotion right on the top of defeat shows the estimation in which he is held by the Government, and is a tacit confession of its own culpability.

The men had long since disappeared behind the forests that inclosed the distant encampments, and the shadows were slowly creeping over the landscape as we bade the General good night, and turned our faces towards the city. The heavy gauntlet of the guards had to be run again—made still more tedious because our passes had to be spelled out by the dim light of a lantern.

The war brings strange opposites together. A few streets back of Willard's Hotel, on an open square, are encamped a part of two regiments of regulars. Along one side are arranged their shanties, while across the street, on some vacant lots between brick houses, are their kitchens, which a casual observer might mistake for cow-houses. Fires are built on the ground, over which, on a pole that rests in crotched sticks, kettles are suspended, containing the soldiers' dinners. Here in the heart of the Capital, surrounded by elegant houses, is the pure, unadulterated camp-life of the prairie. The smoke curls up lazily from the half-burnt logs, and the soldiers hang around, stirring alternately the fire and the pots, with the same indifference they would if a thousand miles from civilization. It strikes one oddly to see on a Sunday this abandon of a camp, amid the clangor of church bells and stir of fashionable crowds.

A contrast not so palpable to the senses, but quite as striking to the imagination, presented itself the other day at the National Observatory. It was a mild autumnal afternoon as I strolled towards the beautiful grounds on which it stands. As I approached it, I found myself entangled in a maze of long sheds that had been erected all around it for stables, in which the horses purchased by the Government are kept. As I passed through the embellished grounds I saw a man leaning against the doorway, the only living thing in sight. I asked if I might ascend the Observatory, when he led the way. In the dome swung the neglected telescope, and hung the instruments, probably just as the traitor MAURY had left them. It had a lonely, deserted look. The artillery of science which nightly stormed the heavens had given way to the artillery of war, and the smoke of the conflict has obscured the heavens till there are no gazers upon its serene depths except pious souls who strive to catch some gleams of pity and mercy beyond them. As I stepped out on to the flat roof the heavy sound of cannon was heard far inland on the Virginia shore. The firing was constant and rapid, but the dull echoes showed that it was miles away along the front of the lines. From this position, Washington looks like a beleaguered city. Along the heights of Virginia, beyond the Potomac, whitening the hills back of the Capital, the vast encampments stretch in broken lines, till the imagination wearies with the effort to embrace the mighty army that lies almost within cannon-shot of the city. I forgot to say in a former letter that the divisions and brigades encamped in Virginia have not been placed with reference to pleasantness and convenience of locality, nor yet in positions most defensible in case of attack, but in the order of march. When the long roll of the drum passes over the lines from Fairfax Seminary to Lewinsville, there will be no delay from shifting brigades and divisions, but the army will rise in its place and move forward.

I am confident, from all I can gather, that the enemy does not expect us to direct our force against Manassas, but anticipates some extensive flank movement, and hence has massed large bodies of troops on both flanks. It is reported that they have thirty or forty thousand men on their right flank, near the Potomac. I do not believe it, however. Our own force here is overestimated, and it is but natural we should magnify the numbers of the enemy. I do not believe they have a hundred thousand men, all told, in front of our lines. Sixty thousand would be ample, in my opinion, to hold their positions against any force we could bring against them this Fall.

J. T. H.

Preference of Men for the Volunteer Service—A Plan for Filling up the Regular Regiments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The almost total failure of the Government to fill up the new regiments of the regular army, provided for at the late session of Congress, shows the preference which is given by those addicted to a soldiering life, to the volunteer service. There is something chivalrous and patriotic connected with the idea of volunteering; while enlisting in the regular service carries with it the odium of a mercenary pursuit,—the last resort of despairing poverty. The volunteers, too, are for the most part friends and neighbors; they are the people, temporarily armed for the National defence, and are promiscuously thrown together, with little regard to the distinctions of wealth and poverty. The humbler classes are attracted, therefore, to a military organization in which they will be elevated to equal and familiar association with those of higher pretensions and more fortunate circumstances; while the latter are prompted by patriotic ambition to make the temporary sacrifice on the altar of country. No wonder, then, when the demand for volunteers is so great, that few are found ready to enter the regular service as common soldiers; and the question naturally arises, may not a permanent force, on a grand scale, be raised on the volunteer principle? The distinction between a volunteer and a regular regiment is merely this, that the members of the former all begin their terms of service at the same time, and terminate their service at the same time, when the regiment ceases to exist; while the regular regiment has in it the principle of perpetuity. Each individual serves out his limited term, and is discharged, just as the volunteers are, but new recruits come in to take the vacant places, and in this way the regiment is perpetuated.

Now, since the duration of the war cannot be foretold, is it not desirable to apply the principle of perpetuity of organization to the volunteer system? In other wores, would it not be well to engraft new three years' volunteer recruits, taken from the same States, and, as far as practicable, from the same cities or districts, upon the organized regiments, instead of having a succession of new, undisciplined and ill-officered regiments?

In the natural course of events, the regiments, as they were originally constituted, must be gradually reduced by death on the battle-field or in hospitals, by wounds from the enemy, or by the inroads from disease, to mere skeletons. It then becomes a question whether the skeletons are to be consolidated or recruited by men bound merely to serve out the original three years, which dates from the reception of the regiment into the public service, or by such as, like their predecessors, engage to serve three years from the date of their entrance into the service. If the first course be taken, the effect will be to destroy the *esprit de corps* of officers and men; the second will perpetuate the inconvenience of having to begin the work of organization every three years; while the third will avoid both of these evils, and be attended with all the advantages of a regular army.

I am not aware how far the suggestion here thrown out is compatible with the existing laws; but, if there is no warrant for the perpetuation of volunteer regiments in this way, the obstacle can easily be removed at the approaching session of Congress. The advantages of the change are obvious, while its feasibility cannot be doubted. It is not a pleasant anticipation that the war may last above three years; but it would be very unwise for the Government and people of the United States to act upon the assumption of a contrary result. Not many great wars are terminated in less than that length of time, and especially civil wars.

As to the facility with which volunteers may be recruited in order to fill up existing regiments, it is to be remarked that the term of service required would be no greater than was exacted in their original organization, while the new recruit would enjoy the advantage of having the experience of those who had seen service to guide him, and would thus be morally certain of faring better than if he were to enter a new corps, composed of untried officers and men.

But it is not impossible that the system of volunteering may break down under the tremendous strain to which a long war will subject it. In that event drafting will become necessary. Under present laws and usages, the voluntcer regiments having expired, and the regular army being composed of fifteen or twenty thousand men, nearly the whole weight of the war would rest upon the shoulders of raw militiamen, called into the field under inexperienced or ill-assorted officers, and with neither the dash and spirit of volunteers, nor the steady purpose of regulars. It is obvious that the cause of the Union would be hopeless, under such auspices, and that the danger of being forced to such a strait should be provided against in time.

This also may be done whenever it becomes evident that the system of volunteering cannot be relied upon, by authorizing the War Department to engraft the drafted men upon the volunteer regiments already in existence. No nation, great or small, ever relied upon the volunteer system when its very existence was at stake, not even the United States, and it will be no unprecedented thing if we are compelled to exact military duty of every man of full age and health, in order to maintain the integrity of our territories, and the authority of our laws.

No nation in existence has such a stock of patriotism on which to draw for the maintenance of its honor and welfare as the United States. We have but barely touched the resources of National strength thus far, and faint-hearted must he be who begins thus early to despair of the Republic.

OBSERVER.

FATAL FALL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN ANDEL, a child two years old, who fell from the fifth-story window of house No. 107 East Thirty-first-street, on Saturday night.

THE ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Great Change in the Aspect of Affairs—A Battle Expected Soon—Visit to the Wilson's Creek Battle-ground—Zagonyi's Charge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

After an absence, dating from 2 A. M. of the memorable 14th of August—the hour at which our shattered army commenced its retreat from Springfield—from this place, until yesterday, I find it but little changed externally, but much in other respects. My last impressions of Springfield were formed among the sickening scenes of blood, ghastly wounds and shrieks of the wounded and dying at the hospitals—the tramp of an army moving away from the scene of its defeat through the night-like shadows—the tremendous thunders of the battle-field still ringing in my ears like the distant roar of the surf upon the shore—the sorrow that weighed upon the heart at the thought that the gallant LYON was no longer among the living—the shame attending a retreat, and the regret with which I saw the wearied, ragged, decimated regiments start up from a few hours' slumber to commence their march homewards—those were the circumstances under which I saw Springfield for the last time before my present visit.

As I approached it this time there was a marked difference. Tents, like huge flocks of swans, had settled all over the prairie—long columns of infantry filed through the streets. Squads of cavalry, in gay equipments, went dashing hither and thither—the music of brass bands enlivened the air—everywhere in place of mournful dejection and solemn silence, there were life, activity and elasticity of spirits.

It was as if there had come such a resurrection as is promised the just—the ragged old battalions had arisen as well-dressed, bright-looking, well-armed armies—the old smooth-bore, brass cannon had become quadrupled, and transmogrified into long, formidable-looking rifled, steel batteries—the rub-a-dub of LYON'S old sheepskin bands, changed into the divinest marches, the most inspiring "Red, White and Blue," and the tenderest "Home, Sweet Home" imaginable—and even the stern-faced LYON, with his old white hat, and his plain, earnest-looking staff, seemed to have come back to earth changed into gentlemen with costly sword-hilts and remarkable elegance and costliness of uniform. But alas! there is no resurrection of him, who flashed like a meteor on the country at Camp Jackson, blazed at Booneville, Dug Springs, Forsyth, across the wide prairies of Western Missouri, and was extinguished at Wilson's Creek.

I suppose the most people generally at the East care to know about operations here, is relative to the battle between PRICE and FREMONT. That there will be such a thing before long no one doubts—its immediate result, with all its train of tremendous consequences, is a matter of grave speculation. The foolish, wicked plan of leading our soldiers to believe that one of them is a match for two or three rebels is "played out," so far as a majority of those are concerned who compose this army; and they are beginning to appreciate the fact that we are fighting men every way as brave, quite as determined, and much more desperate than ourselves. As irresponsible correspondents have heretofore represented things, the enemy has always been immensely superior in force; his loss has inv

was scarred with bullet marks. Some of them had but one, others had three, five, ten, and in one case I counted not less than fifteen bullet-holes. The half consumed carcasses of horses and mules are to be stumbled over at every step, and are so plenty as to excite no remark.

A gentleman who visited the battle-field some three weeks after the battle counted nearly three hundred bodies that were rotting upon the ground. The process of burial was not completed till nearly a month after the fight, and even then with the incompleteness which the above facts show. It is to be hoped that this feature in our warfare will receive a prompt remedy.

The little affair which occurred here last Friday between ZAGONYI and the rebel force is generally regarded as very brilliant and daring, but an imprudent, ill-advised operation. Fifteen gallant lives were lost, eighteen men are missing and fifty-two wounded, to gain what might have been gained six hours late, without the loss of a single drop of National blood. The forces of the enemy, as I intimated in a former letter, was much exaggerated; the entire number in the place was about 900 cavalry and 300 infantry. The former fled upon the approach of the Nationals without firing a shot, and left the fight to be conducted by the infantry, thus reducing the fight to 150 of FREMONT'S Body Guard and 300 rebels. Major ZAGONYI made a narrow escape. A fellow broke through the lines with a revolver, whose evident object was to kill him. He fired one barrel, the ball from which grazed the Major's neck, and then putting the pistol against the Major's side fired again, but without effect, as a sudden spring of ZAGONYI's horse carried him away from the bullet. A dozen shots were fired into the rebel, but his horse carried him through the cavalry, and he possibly would have made his escape had not a dragoon, as he passed, literally blown him from his saddle, by putting the muzzle of his pistol close to his side. Whoever the rebel was in name or station, he was daring in spirit to an extent rarely if ever equaled, as he must have known that his enterprise, whether successful or not, carried with it certain death. The entire loss of the enemy, according to the best information, was 23 killed and about 60 wounded. The reason of this comparatively small loss on the part of the enemy is that they were defended by timber, while our men, being mounted, were unable to get at them as freely as they otherwise would.

The case of Major WHITE, of the Prairie Scouts, has, at his own request, been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, which I believe terminated its setting last night, and exculpated him from all blame. The question was not, as many suppose, upon the cowardice of WHITE or his command—they have proved their courage and daring too often to be liable to such a charge—but upon the technical point as to whether he should have countermarched his command upon charging down the lane. This countermarching was done with a view to take the enemy on the flank—it was correct as a military manœuvre, but in the present case only resulted in Major WHITE and several of his men being taken prisoners. That he was recaptured some twenty miles from here by some Home Guards, several times narrowly escaping death at the hands of the drunken and infuriated rebels, you have probably learned long ere this by telegraph. I may add while on the subject of Major WHITE, that eleven of his men held the town from the retreat of ZAGONYI, till the advent of the Federal forces.

While holding the town with this scant force, the Confederates sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. Nine of his men were on picket duty—his whole garrison force consisted of himself and two others. At first he scarcely knew what to do, for had the enemy supposed that there were no greater force in town they would have retaken it, and probably massacred every man. In this strait he resorted to a *ruse*, which met with good success. Getting the bearer of the flag in the hospital, under pretence that it would be unsafe were any of his men to see him, he told him that Gen. SIEGEL was in command of the town, and it would be necessary to send the request to him. He then took one of his men outside, gave him proper instructions, and then reëntered and engaged the Confederate in conversation. In an hour or so, the man returned, and expressing Gen. SIEGEL's regrets that, being mounted, he could not return a written answer to the request, gave the required permission to bury the dead. The flag soon after left, firm in the belief that an immense National force was encamped on the south and east of the town. Major WHITE, I am glad to say, is a son of the Empire State, and will do his ancestry no discredit. He leaves to-morrow with his command to hunt up PRICE, and, if necessary, to draw him into a running fight.

The whereabouts of PRICE is not known with exact certainty. He is either at or near Neosho, or is advancing in this direction with a view of taking up a stronger position. Neosho would be a famous point for his defence—being of a character extremely favorable to shot-guns and bushwhacking, and extremely unfavorable to cavalry and artillery.

The Delaware Indians, who were with LANE, have joined Gen. FREMONT, and probably will soon enter upon their duty of scouts. Just now—having just been paid off—they are engaged in buying up all the gay neck-handkerchiefs, red leather, brass buttons, peacock feathers, lively calico, and such other articles as generally please the refined taste of the "poor Indian."

The entire force here is under marching orders, and may leave any instant—where, I hope to be able to inform you in my next. Gen. MCKINSTRY left Pomme de Terre bridge yesterday, and will probable reach here day after to-morrow. GALWAY.

THE LATE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. MARSH, OF THE TWENTIETH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT ILL. VOLS., CAPE GIRARDEAU, Oct. 26, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit my official report of the action of the 21st:

On Monday, the 21st inst., the regiment marched twelve miles from camp to Fredericktown, where a halt was ordered. After resting about an hour and a half, I was ordered, with the rest of the brigade, to march toward Greenville, and took my place in line in rear of the Seventeenth Illinois, being third in position, Capt. STEWART'S squadron of cavalry leading the march. The march had continued scarcely a mile when the column was halted and information passed along the line that the enemy were in position directly in front.

A moment afterwards, Col. PLUMMER, commanding the brigade, came up, ordered forward TAYLOR'S section of artillery, and ordered me to take position on the extreme right. While moving to my place, the battle was commenced by our battery, which opened on the enemy, and was immediately replied to. I had just formed in line of battle when I was ordered to move to the left and support the Seventeenth Illinois, who were already engaged with the enemy concealed in the cornfield on the left. Assuming the position ordered, I directed the third division of my regiment to act as a reserve, and deploying the remainder as skirmishers, advanced and engaged the enemy.

Shortly after I came into action the infantry of Col. LOWE commenced retreating from the cornfield and the shelter of the fences which concealed them; they then exposed themselves to a raking fire from my left wing, which was poured in with terrible effect. At this point I sent four prisoners and six of the enemy's wounded to the rear.

While in line of battle and in deploying as skirmishers, we were exposed to the enemy's batteries, which kept up a constant discharge of grape and round shot, which flew thickly around; but, owing to the poor manner in which they handled their guns, we fortunately escaped uninjured. Two grape-shot passed through the colors, as did several rifle-balls.

Shortly after the retreat of Col. LOWE, firing ceased from the enemy's batteries, and I pushed on as rapidly as possible in pursuit of the force opposed, who appeared to be retreating *en masse*, Lieut.-Col. ERWIN, with the right wing, being on the right side of the Greenville road, and Major GOODWIN, with the left wing, on the left side of the same road, my colors in the centre of the road.

While moving forward in this manner, many of the enemy were killed or wounded as they retreated. Shortly after passing the place where the enemy's batteries had been, Col. BAKER, with the Indiana cavalry, passed me in pursuit of the retreating forces. I immediately pushed forward to support him. The cavalry had passed me but a few moments when I heard a discharge of artillery and a volley of musketry in front, and almost immediately after Col. BAKER, with a portion of his cavalry, returned, requesting me to hurry forward, and stating that the enemy had planted their batteries in front of him, and that the infantry were behind fences in such a position that he could not charge on them. I at once moved on at a double-quick, passing Col. BAKER'S cavalry, who were drawn up on each side of the road. At this time Lieut.-Col. IRWIN discovered from the right a battery, a short distance in advance, with the Union flag flying. As he had been concealed from the road for some distance by the timber through which he passed, he supposed them to be some of our own forces who had passed while he was out of sight, and, fearful of injuring friends, he withheld his fire. While still approaching them, they limbered up and moved off at a run.

At this point several of the retreating forces were killed and wounded. About this time Col. CARLIN, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, at the head of not more than two companies, came up the road. I pushed on head of him, pursuing the enemy. When about two miles and a half from our starting point my left wing emerged from the timber into an open field. At this instant I discovered a short distance ahead a number of cavalry, whom I supposed from their dress to be Union troops. I rode up to a house a short distance in front, and was informed that they were Union men. I immediately ordered my left wing, who were firing into them, to cease firing, fearful that they would kill our own forces. On riding up to the spot we ascertained from a wounded man that they were the rear-guard of the enemy, and that JEFF. THOMPSON in person was with them. Pursuing them at a double-quick, I succeeded in getting within long range of them at a turn of the road, and fired, killing one. At this time I was about three miles and a half from our original position, and received an order to halt and return to Fredericktown, which I did.

During the engagement and pursuit my command behaved with coolness, and my orders were obeyed with a readiness truly commendable, taking into consideration the fact that it was the first time they were ever under fire.

When all do well, the mention of individual names is unnecessary.

My field and staff were in their proper positions, and afforded me efficient aid in the discharge of my duties. Rev. CHARLES BUTTON, Chaplain of my regiment, was on the field, and was untiring in his efforts to aid the wounded and dying.

I am happy to report only three wounded and none killed, which, considering the long time we were under fire, is truly remarkable.

Herewith I send a list of the wounded, and a report of Dr. GOODBRAKE, surgeon of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. MARSH,
Colonel Twentieth Illinois Volunteers.
To Col. J. B. PLUMMER, Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Contrabands—Lane's Movements—Guerillas—Lecompton Redividus—Frauds and Disloyalty in the Indian Agencies, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The condition of the contrabands in this State deserves some attention. Ever since the commencement of this war the moveable property of Missouri has been taking unto itself legs. Probably all this in a decidedly unconstitutional fashion, but nevertheless no less a result accomplished. One gentleman told me yesterday that he had kept the record of the fugitives who had passed through his town (a point on the river north of this) since last May, and it reached over 150. Over 200 have been recorded here. Somo 400 are now at Lawrence, a number at Atchison, and in the counties of Linn and Bourbon, Southeastern Kansas, there cannot be less than 400 more. Of these latter 150 are a new installment, sent from his camp by Gen. LANE, and gathered during the march from Kansas City to join the column of SIGEL in pursuit of PRICE. It is true that where the Kansas men march Slavery disappears, as Gen. LANE in the United States Senate declared it would. The 150 contrabands just spoken of were all more or less provided with teams, bedding and provisions, which their late masters having left they appropriated.

The equity of free Kansas cannot help admiring the justice which considers such payment as being only a fair method of dealing with men who first plunder a whole race of all industrial and social rights, degrade a large portion of their own race, and then seek to subjugate the nation because it any longer refuses it permission to travel further in this course. There are now over a thousand colored persons in Kansas, fugitives from the rebels of Missouri. I hear no complaints from the citizens, that they are not intelligent or industrious, but the people of this State are poor, and have but little either to give for charity, or to pay for labor. The Winter is coming on and a large majority are destitute. A large number are in the brigade, employed as teamsters, servants, etc., and if the Government would give permission to enroll them, either in the Home Guards or otherwise, all the able-bodied men would serve most eagerly. Most of them would make valuable soldiers, as they know every foot of ground, the character of the people, and all the particulars which would so materially aid the National forces and cripple the enemy. Among the contrabands, both in Kansas and with the brigade, are men who, if allowed to take a *man's* share in this fight, would make the best scouts any army could have in its ranks.

But I intended to show the claim these people possess upon the benevolent. Here, they are not provided for, as at Fortress Monroe, by the Government. Consequently, they must shift for themselves. This they do now to the best of their ability, but what is to be done for the Winter fast approaching. A large proportion would be glad to take advantage of the offers of the Haytian Republic, but that Government cannot pay their passage to the seaboard or aid them with an outfit. As they are industrious they would make good citizens of a nation where equality would be their portion, and an ample reward for industry be secured. Here the prejudices of color have not passed away, and as the contrabands necessarily possess the faults of their race, they will be eagerly seized upon to be used against them. It seems to me another method even than aiding to remove to Hayti might be conceived of. There are large quantities of vacant land in the western part of the country. They understand agriculture, and would, with assistence in getting over the first year, breaking and building, soon make homes for themselves. Or, if they would not suit, the Territory of New-Mexico contains a population with which the negro element would readily assimilate; I refer to the Mexican. Color with them is no degradation. Labor is wanted, and Slavery has no foothold there of importance. As the National forces travel further South, into the Indian country and Arkansas, the number of contrabands will largely increase. New-Mexico will be a capital country to colonize them in. The climate is good; its mineral resources, when developed, will be found very great, and there will be no taint of colorphobia in the larger class of the population. Something ought to be done to aid them.

Lieut. WEED, Acting Adjutant-General, has just reached this city, having left the camp of Gen. LANE at Wablow, ten miles south of Osceola. The brigade was deflecting to the right, with the intention of reaching the Kansas border. Lieut. WEED left Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters the same day, having brought instruction to Gen. LANE, authorizing him to take up his march, with a view to guard the frontier and operate against the Confederate Indians. FREMONT was encamped at Connelsville, a little town eight miles east of LANE. He had with him but about 2,000, his artillery, &c., being behind, on the road from Warsaw. The Major-General had pushed on rapidly to overtake the "flying Dutchman." SIEGEL was encamped about two miles south of LANE, with 9,000 men. The various divisions of the army, amounting to 45,000, were all rapidly converging to the southwest. While Lieut. WEED was in FREMONT'S camp, one of SIEGEL'S scouts arrived with information that PRICE'S army had already crossed the Arkansas border. Gen. STURGIS was at Osceola, and would on the next day take the place vacated by LANE'S march to the West—the extreme right wing of the advance. The troops were all in good spirits and eager for the enemy, who, however, they fear will not allow them a chance to fight.

At Atchison, yesterday, a party of rebels made their appearance on the Missouri bank of the river, and were about to fire into the ferry-boat, but desisted, on the Captain's entreaties not to do so, as there was women and children on board. The boat returned to the Kansas side and shortly after carried over a party of ten volunteers, under command of Lieut. WOODBURY. The rebels were pursued and fired upon—one of their number reported killed. The party was supposed to be commanded by a lawyer named CARR, formerly a resident of Atchison. He is a South Carolinian, and may be remembered as the Border Ruffian nominee for Congress under the Lecompton Constitution. A man of fine education and high character in spite of these associations, he was compelled to leave the town on account of his disloyal sentiments. Since then he has become a common drunkard, and has lost the confidence of even the Secessionists in Platte County. He is at the head of 25 desperadoes, and has several times threatened to attack Atchison.

The above allusion to the Lecompton swindle reminds me of an advertisement I cut out this morning from one of the dailies here. A little thing, but it illustrates the changes that have occurred here. Here it is:

CAPITOL SALE.

By authority of law, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the materials of every kind unused and purchased for the construction of the Capitol building at Lecompton, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861, 1 o'clock P. M., the sale to be at the Capitol grounds in Lecompton. C. ROBINSON, Governor.

This was the place chosen by the Missouri usurpation for the capital of their expected Slave State. Congress appropriated $50,000 to erect buildings. All that ever was legitimately used for the purpose is to be seen in the basement walls of a tolerably extensive building, probably costing $5,000. The remainder was used to feed the armies employed in subjugating Kansas. On the place where the sale will take place, a meeting was called in February, 1857, to express an opinion on some acts of Governor GEARY. (This is the gallant Col. GEARY that lately commanded at Bolivar.) (!) A Virginian named SHERRARD had previously sought to insult the Governor in consequence of a refusal on account of his drunkenness to commission him (S.) Sheriff of Douglas County. After resolutions approving of GEARY'S conduct were read, SHERRARD, who, with a number of his ruffian friends, was present, stood on a pile of lumber, now to be sold, and denounced the resolutions, the authors and all who sustained them, as liars and thieves. A man named SHEPPARD declared he didn't approve. SHERRARD drew a revolver and fired. A general *mêlée* ensued, in which SHEPPARD was dangerously, and SHERRARD mortally wounded. There is little doubt that a plot existed to assassinate Gov. GEARY, which would have been carried out but for the opportune presence of forty Free State men. JOHN E. COOK, of Harper's Ferry, who was hung at Charlestown, Va., was secretary of the meeting.

Several officers at the Fort, connected with the Quartermaster's and other departments, have been ordered to answer charges preferred against them. One of them, at least, is accused of disloyal proclivities. The others are charged principally with impeding the formation and equipment of the Kansas Brigade.

While the various Committees of Congress are investigating the loyalty of the employes and the honesty of the contractors under the Government, let me refer them to the condition of the Indian Bureau. There is good reason to suspect both the honesty and loyalty of parties in that branch of the Administration, and not by any means its most subordinate members. At least three of the Brigadier-Generals and Colonels prominent in PRICE'S army have been Indian Agents in Kansas. RAINS, PARSONS and CHENNAULT have all held that post among the Sacs and Foxes, I believe. The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs resides in one of the northwestern counties of Arkansas. He has a son and nephew in the rebel service. If you examine the map, it will be perceived that letters may pass through the Indian Territory, thence into Kansas by way of the Osage Nation to its Agency, and from that or some other point find their way to Washington or elsewhere in Uncle Sam's mail-bag. It is not believed that agents now in the service of the Department are engaged in this secret mail, but it is believed that there are traders and other hangers-on of Pro-Slavery sympathies in the different Indian Reservations of Southern Kansas to take charge of such letters and see that they are sent forward. Some one at Washington receives them.

With regard to dishonesty in contracts, let me recite you a few facts. Last year a contract was made by the Indian Bureau, with ROBERT STEVENS, a Democratic lawyer of Lecompton, and others, for the sum of $200,000, to build a certain number of houses, to plow and fence in a certain quantity of land and to make other improvements upon the reservation belonging to the Sacs and Foxes. A portion of this work was completed, the contractors, among whom, it is said, is to be found the Governor of Kansas, having let out their contracts for *just one-half*. By some inadvertence, GREENWOOD, who, without doubt, was to share the profits, failed to obtain the signature of his fellow-traitor, Secretary THOMPSON, and therefore the contract was invalid. A portion of the money had been paid. Mr. STEVENS went on to Washington, and came back with his papers signed by the proper authorities. He is reported as saying, when asked how he obtained Secretary SMITH'S signature, that while at Washington he was asked in the Department of the Interior, by a prominent Kansas politician, "what he would give to have his contract signed;" that he replied, $3,000—and *that it was signed a few days after*. As Mr. STEVENS indulges rather freely, this may have been a story growing out of an inebriated imagination, but the old adage of *in vino veritas* still remains true. The houses erected by these contractors were in almost every respect a scandalous violation of the terms of the contract. In fact, they were nothing but mere shanties. When Mr. DOLE, the present Commissioner, was in Kansas, he examined them. By his orders alterations have been made in the matter, the terms have been reduced, and the dwellings of the Indians are to be built of stone, which, on the whole, will be as cheap, and much more durable. Yet, even now, it is said the profits accruing from the transaction will not be less than $50,000.

There are other things which need investigation. The Indian Bureau is a sealed book, and it is difficult to obtain an insight into its workings. Large amounts of money are annually expended for the supposed purpose of civilizing the Indians,—agents, traders and chief clerks grow rich,—but the Indians year by year grow poorer, and diminish rapidly. As an illustration, it is said on a reservation in Southern Kansas, some difficulty has existed between the agent and traders about adjusting the spoils, and, as a consequence, for weeks there was no store open in the agency, the Indians actually suffering for food; and, as the regulations of the Department forbids unlicensed traders selling to the Indians, they had to suffer from the dispute. The whole policy of the Government, with regard to the Indian tribes, requires examination. Plundered by the Government sharks, who are licensed to grow fat upon them, hated, oppressed, and driven away by the settlers, they are becoming things of the past, and soon will pass away entirely. H.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBELS BECOMING ALARMED.

From the Nashville Union, Oct. 29.

The Richmond papers are enforcing, with irresistible appeals, the importance of reinforcing Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S command in Kentucky, and thus effectually protecting Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia against the threatened incursions of a strong column of the enemy. Although for the present, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER may be sure against any successful effort to dislodge him, yet if all we hear be true about the heavy masses that the enemy are bringing forward to meet him, he will soon have need of a much larger body to defend the important section of country which relies on him for protection. We all know that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and his brave army will do all that heroism, energy, and daring can to repel the invader. But we cannot afford to risk the loss of so important a position as he holds, as long as an additional regiment can be spared for his relief. The *Examiner* very forcibly says:

"It is of the highest importance that a strong column should be sent to the aid of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER before he can be compelled to fall back by superior numbers. The prestige of holding our ground is invaluable among a wavering population. To fall back is to lose the popular support of the country, which would, under an advance movement, rally in overwhelming power around our banners. For once, we ought to be in the field in time. Gen. SCOTT boasted that he had got thirty days the start of us at the beginning of the war. He has verified his words by keeping us on the defensive all the time and at every point.

This demonstration of the enemy upon the Cumberland Gap is the only instance in which he has been behind us in point of time. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there before him, but that energetic General may yet be driven back for want of timely support from the authorities at Richmond. The enemy are pushing forward large forces in his direction, and may yet get ahead of us in time, by concentrating a large army where we have only a small one.

The importance of anticipating him in throwing a strong column into that region, is too obvious to require elucidation. *The breaking up of that line of railroad communication to the West; and South is not to be permitted or hazarded for an instant.* East Tennessee, though fast coming round to her true Southern moorings, is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed. Southwestern Virginia is a country too full of the true Southern grit of army supplies, and of brave soldiers, to be occupied by the enemy."

The *Dispatch* speaks in the same strain, when it concludes a strong article as follows:

"The Federal Government is pouring in troops by tens of thousands from the prolific Northwest into Kentucky. A formidable army is rendezvousing in the neighborhood of Lexington for a march upon Virginia and East Tennessee in the direction of the Cumberland and Pound Gaps, in Lee and Wise counties. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER stands in the path; but the force in his command is not more than adequate to hold the Unionists of Eastern Kentucky in check, and is unequal to the additional task of resisting a score or two of regiments from the Northwestern hive. The Confederate Government has yet time to reinforce Gen. ZOLLICOFFER; but if it delay in the work at at all, he must fall back, and the country be entered by the enemy.

The Government cannot afford to permit the great line of railroad running through the country thus threatened to be one moment imperiled. It cannot afford to lose the support of the brave and liberal people of Southwestern Virginia, where, as yet, not a single traitor has been found. It cannot afford to admit an army of the enemy into close proximity with East Tennessee, where BROWNLOW and ANDY JOHNSON have made so many Unionists among a community the most prolific of good soldiers on the Continent. The people of East Tennessee, under the admirable policy of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, and under the influence of the patriotic contact of Southwestern Virginia, are rapidly giving up their Johnsonism and Brownlowism, and warming up with genuine enthusiasm for the South. It is the region, of all the others in the Confederacy, from which we may soon expect the largest accessions to our Southern armies, abounding, as it does, most profusely in men, and having furnished, so far, no recruits from its superabundant stock.

To permit a large army of the enemy to enter, or even to threaten East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, would be attended by accumulating and irretrievable misfortunes. Civil trouble and division might be engendered in Tennessee where it has been fortunately avoided, and the magnificent country and noble people of Southwestern Virginia be paralyzed, and our chief line of communication with the West be broken up.

If these outward misfortunes are to be avoided, pains must be taken to frustrate the designs of the enemy upon Cumberland Gap without delay. Even the loss of a week may entail consequences which it might require months to retrieve, and inflict losses upon a loyal and gallant people which could never be repaired.

We trust that all the available arms that can be commanded will at once be sent to Knoxville, Bristol and Wytheville, to be put into the hands of fugitive Kentuckians coming in; and that ten or twenty thousand reinforcements will be at once placed along the line of the railroads, within call of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

If the Government has not already acted upon these suggestions, and upon the entreaties, as we learn, of our authorities, we trust that every available man and arm will be sent without delay. The calamity that the whole Confederacy would suffer from the discomfiture of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, would be incalculable. So brave and capable a commander should not be left to contend with so superior a force of the enemy as is now said to be in front of him."

KENTUCKY.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 6.

BUCKNER has left the south bank of the Green River and retired his forces towards Bowling Green, and STANTON has left Burksville, in Cumberland County, and returned into Tennessee with his marauding gang. These movements may be regarded as our strategic victories, defeating the rebels without a battle. The disposition of the three divisions of our Federal troops may be briefly stated: Gen. CRITTENDEN commands the Western Division, Gen. MCCOOK the Centre, and Gen. SCHOEPFF the Eastern, while Gen. SHERMAN supervises the whole. We have already shown that in the west Col. BURBRIDGE has advanced as far as Woodbury, which is at the confluence of the Big Barren with Green River, about fifteen miles on the left flank of BUCKNER'S position at Bowling Green. In the centre, our troops have gone some fifteen miles beyond Nolin, and taken position at Bacon Creek, which is not more than six or seven miles from Munfordsville, on the Green River. We gave a letter on Saturday from Crab Orchard stating that the Western Division had received orders to march from Mount Vernon, the intended route being through Pulaski towards Cumberland, from whence STANTON has just fallen back. Thus our troops are converging upon the enemy's position, which extends from Bowling Green on his left through his centre in Barren County to his right recently at Burksville. The Union armies are advancing slowly and surely. Gen. CRITTENDEN has his headquarters at Morgantown, in Butler County, with such gallant spirits as Cols. JACKSON, MCHENRY, and BURBRIDGE. Gen. MCCOOK will soon be at Munfordsville, on the Green River, at which point he can cross whenever it is desirable, and Gen. SCHOEPFF is clearing away the rebels who have recently ravaged the valley of the Cumberland. Whether any advance will be made at present, we do not know, but the movements of our friends give cheerful indications that the threatened march of BUCKNER and his men upon Louisville for their Winter quarters is entirely impracticable. Our forces are able to assume the defensive with all security, but we are not prepared to say that they are strong enough to attack the rebel intrenchments and fortifications at Bowling Green, nor do we know that such a course is desirable.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT MORGANTOWN.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 5.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city Sunday night direct from Owensboro, that Col. MCHENRY had had another engagement with the rebels at Morgantown, in which they were again overwhelmed with considerable loss. On Thursday the rebel forces to the number of three or four hundred swam the river below the village. Col. MCHENRY, on learning the intelligence, at once advanced with the force he had, and after a sharp conflict drove them back, killing many and pretty effectually dispersing them. The rebels, it is believed, had sent off for reinforcements, with the determination of making another assault. Col MCHENRY dispatched messengers to different points for reinforcements, intending to give them battle. It is thought that by this time he has some 3,000 or 4,000 troops collected under his command. The messenger from the camp arrived just before the boat left, and our informant did not learn the number of killed and wounded, though it is believed to have been very severe on the part of the Confederates, as they were compelled to cross the river in retreat. We may soon expect news of a battle, as the point is one seriously threatening BUCKNER'S flank and within thirteen or fourteen miles of Bowling Green.

VANDALISM OF THE REBELS.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: The Nashville-Bowling-green-Louisville *Courier* says "it was not the intention to blow up the Green river bridge."

Now, I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman well known to me, of unquestionable veracity, noting that on the 23d day of last April he traveled in company with Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW from Nashville to Louisville over the railroad. When passing the great iron bridge across Green river, the writer of the letter remarked upon the beauty and magnificence of the work, to which Gen. PILLOW replied that it was the first time he had ever traveled over the road, and that he was examining the bridge *as a military man, to see how it could be destroyed.*

Gen. PILLOW further remarked that he was going to Louisville to have a conference with Gov. MAGOFFIN, and their friends.

Please ascertain if Gen. PILLOW, Gov. MAGOFFIN, and other friends, were at Louisville at the time named.

Yours, truly, LESLIE COMBS.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Position of the National Forces in the Territory—Names of the Officers Surrendered—Destruction of Property—Organization of the Rebel Government.

We have received a copy of the Mesilla (Arizona) *Times* of Aug 3. It furnishes the following interesting items:

NATIONAL FORCES IN NEW-MEXICO.

The whole force of the United States Regulars stationed in the Military Department of New-Mexico was 36 companies—14 mounted and 22 foot. Of this force, 11 companies have been taken prisoners by our forces, and four others are completely in our power, leaving 12 infantry and 9 mounted companies still in the Department. About half of the remaining force is stationed at Forts Stanton and Craig, and at Albuquerque, the remainder being scattered at different points several hundred miles apart, and distant from the Arizona frontier. A Confederate force has gone to attack two of these posts—Forts Wise and Garland. Fort Union, it is said, will probably be attacked by forces from the Indian Nation. A few weeks will probably show the capturing of the whole force in the Department. They are ere this cut off from supplies and communication with the States.

The following is a list of United States Army officers who surrendered to our forces with their commands at the San Augustine Springs. Many of the officers attached to these corps have resigned, some are absent on leave and on duty in the States, and the rank officers in proportion to the number of companies surrendered are very deficient. These officers have been paroled, and will leave for Santa Fé in a few days.

Of the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Infantry.—Maj. Isaac Lynde, commanding; Capt. Joseph H. Potter, Capt. M. R. Stevenson, First Lieut. F. Ryan, First Lieut. David Hancock, First Lieut. Edw. J. Brooks, First Lieut. Charles B. Stivers, First Lieut. A. H. Plummer, Second Lieut. F. J. Crilley.

Of the Mounted Rifle Regiment.—Capt. Alfred Gibbs, First Lieut. G. W. McNally, Second Lieut. Edward L. Gressy, Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Alden.

We are requested by several United States officers, on behalf of their men, to correct a statement which appeared in our last issue in reference to the battle of Mesilla. The United States troops were not ordered to charge four times, as stated—they were ready to charge when they were ordered by the commanding officer to retreat. Many orders were given during the confusion, and some of these must have been misunderstood to be the order to charge.

MAJ. LYNDE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

From confidential orders to Major LYNDE, at Fort Fillmore, from the commandant of the Department of New-Mexico, we glean the following:

The whole regular force in the Department has been ordered to the States. "In consequence of the impossibility of enlisting volunteers within the limits of New-Mexico, to be placed in contact with Texas troops," all the Arizona forts were to be abandoned except Fort Stanton, which was to be garrisoned by two companies of volunteers.

In abandoning the forts, the government property was to be sold or disposed of, "care being taken that *nothing* should fall into the hands of Texians or disaffected individuals."

The garrison of Fort Fillmore was to remain long enough to cover the withdrawal of the troops from Western Arizona; that having been effected, Fort Fillmore was to be abandoned. The command was to march out by way of Forts Craig or Stanton, prepared to resist all attacks.

From dictates of "policy and humanity" the volunteers collected in the Mesilla Valley were to be disbanded. Those who had fully committed themselves were to be sent to Fort Craig.

HALF A MILLION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The United States troops, in abandoning Western Arizona, after having destroyed Fort Breckinridge and the stores at that point, moved through Tucson, and at the Tucson Mills burnt up a large amount of grain, provisions, flour, &c., on the property of Mr. GRANT, Government contractor for the Arizona posts. All the buildings were destroyed, and the mills.

The citizens of Tucson were first invited to attend a sale at which they were told they could have Government property at their own prices. As soon as they commenced to congregate the torch was fired. The burning of the mills was a piece of wanton barbarity. They were the only mills within many leagues, and an infinite blessing to the people of Tucson and that section, and more particularly all the travelers on the Southern route.

The troops afterwards moved to Fort Buchanan, and burned up an immense amount of stores and property, including $30,000 or $40,000 of property belonging to the sutler. They also burned the fort.

When last heard from they were moving towards the Rio Grande. They consist of four companies, 200 men, with two pieces of cannon and forty wagons.

CAPTURED AT FORT FILLMORE.

The following are the commissary stores captured at Fort Fillmore, in part, as shown by the Quartermaster's books:

Fifty-four head beef cattle, 46,308 pounds flour, 1,664 pounds rice, 6,068 pounds Rio coffee, 588 gallons vinegar, 325 pounds tea, 2,246 pounds soap, 18,847 pounds hay, 9,000 pounds bacon, 56 bushels beans, 1,273 pounds dessicated vegetables, 7,857 pounds sugar, 1,234 pounds star candles, 365 pounds sperm candles, 270 boxes soap.

In addition to this there is an immense amount of corn and barley. Two hundred and seventy head of cattle, sent from Fort Craig, arrived just in time to be included in the surrender. It will be seen that our boys have taken food and forage for themselves and their animals sufficient for several months.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following are the names of the resigned army officers who arrived in our city on July 31. They are *en route* for Richmond, where they intend to offer their services to the Confederate Government: Brevet Major L. A. Armistead, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. A. E. Hardcastle, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. E. B. D. Riley, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Francis Mallory, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. N. Wickliffe, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. A. Shaaff, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Brewer, of the First Dragoons. Twenty-six civilians from California accompany them.

CONFEDERATE FORCES IN ARIZONA.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, commanding Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles; Major EDWIN WALKER; Capt. H. C. COOK, acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. GEORGE WYTHE BAYLOR, Adjutant. Capt. TEELE'S Artillery Company; Capt. HARDEMAN'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. STAFFORD'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. COOPWOOD'S Company of Spies; Capt. MCALLISTER'S Infantry Company; Capt. HAWTHORNE'S Infantry Company; Captain, A. HAWTHORNE; First Lieutenant, A. Ryman; Second Lieutenant, S. COOLEY. Thirty men of this company are in Arizona, under command of Lieut. COOLEY; the remainder of the company are at Fort Bliss.

Capt. GEORGE FRAZIER'S Company of Arizona Rangers. This company is composed of citizens of Arizona, and are mounted, armed and equipped, and have been continually engaged in active service during the Arizona movements, but have not as yet elected company officers.

Capt. MARTIN'S Company of Arizona Mountaineers. This company was organized at Pino Alto, and numbers 40 men. We have seen no list of the company officers. They are now on duty near Cook's Springs.

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.

From Messrs. DAGUERRE and THIBAULT, who last week passed the scene of the late massacre at Cook's Springs of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail party, we have received further particulars of that terrible deed. These gentlemen buried the bodies. They describe the encounter as having evidently been a most desperate struggle. It had occurred several days before they passed. It would seem that the Indians first succeeded in stampeding the mules, the coach was upset, and the pole breaking, the Indians probably followed the mules, giving the mail party time to secure their arms, and retreat to a hill, where they built a small rock wall. The fight appears to have lasted two days. All about this wall the ground was strewn with battered bullets. Every rock and stone within many yards, which could have partially secreted an Indian, had bullets lying near. One small tree, about 150 yards from the wall, had the marks of eleven balls on it. The horrors and suffering which these men must have undergone is inexpressible. Nearly all had their arms broken—all were wounded in the arms and had been shot through the head. Four of the bodies were found within the wall, one in front of it, and two some fifty yards in the rear. It is supposed that the Indians numbered at least a hundred.

On the 15th of July a band of sixty Apache Indians attacked a party of men at the abandoned rancho called the "Canoa," 36 miles above Tucson, and killed RICHMOND JONES, Superintendent of the Sopori Mining Company, ELDRED TARROS, McCALL, two Mexicans and an Indian boy. They stripped WM. R. RHODES, after having wounded him, and allowed him to escape.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. BAYLOR, as acting Governor of Arizona, has issued a proclamation appointing James A. Lucas Secretary of the Territory, M. H. Macwillie Attorney-General, E. Angerstein Treasurer, George M. Fraser Marshal, and Frank Higgins Probate Judge of the First District.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Vols 1 to 13. D. APPLETON & Co., New-York.

Thirteen of the sixteen volumes of which the *New American Cyclopædia* is to consist, have already appeared, and the three concluding volumes, we understand, are in rapid progress toward completion. We have, therefore, the means of forming a full and accurate judgment of a work which, from its magnitude, and from the eminence of the writers who have contributed to its pages, if for no other reasons, must long occupy a conspicuous position in American literature. Of its magnitude some idea may be formed, when we state that the total number of pages will be not far from twelve thousand, and that each of these pages contains as many words as four pages of the common run of books. The sixteen volumes of the *Cyclopædia*, therefore, will equal, in bulk of matter, about two hundred ordinary duodecimos.

Among the men who have written this vast mass of learning are George Bancroft, J. S. Black, the late Attorney-General of the United States; Brown-Sequard, the eminent physiologist, George Bush, John Esten Cooke, G. W. Curtis, R. H. Dana, Jr., R. W. Emerson, Edward Everett, C. C. Felton, Parke Godwin, Horace Greeley, G. W. Greene, Prof. Henry, Count Gurowski, H. W. Herbert, Richard Hildreth, G. S. Hillard, Prof. Kendrick, C. G. Leland, J. R. Lowell, F. L. Olmsted, Theophilus Parsons, W. H. Seward, W. Gilmore Sims, Rev. Dr. Sprague, H.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without news direct from the Great Expedition, no dispatch boat having arrived, either at Fortress Monroe or at Annapolis, at the date of our latest advices from those points. Another flag of truce passed between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, on Saturday, however, and though the rebels were still extremely uncommunicative, enough was learned to give sufficient assurance that the success of the expedition is all that could have been desired. The rebel officers accompanying the flag of truce refused to give any information, but one of the hands on board the steamer is stated to have admitted that Beaufort was in possession of the National forces, and that the National flag was waving from the Court-house. Persons who have arrived in Baltimore from Old Point state that the Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, announcing simply that the National troops had landed at two points, and were marching inland. Another rumor is that the National troops stormed and captured two forts—this news having been telegraphed to Norfolk on Saturday morning. Another vessel of the expedition the steamer *Commodore Perry*—has returned to Fortress Monroe in a disabled condition, and the steamer *Governor* has probably been lost, though we receive no confirmation of the rebel statement that two vessels had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast.

A dispatch received on Saturday from Fortress Monroe conveys indirectly the important information that a second expedition is about to sail—naval officers, it is stated, having been ordered to report to the commanding General, and the troops destined for the service being congregated at Annapolis. A statement to the same effect has already been published in the TIMES, copied from a Baltimore paper.

A letter has been received at Lewiston, from Capt. BISBEE, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, which is with the Naval Expedition. He states that the steamer *Baltic* has on board forty pieces of ordnance, forty frames for buildings, three hundred wheel-barrows, shovels, picks, &c., and an abundance of heavy canvas. He calculates that there will not be many desertions from his ship, the *Coatzacoalcos*, inasmuch as an item of her cargo is $178,000 in specie.

A rumor is in circulation in Washington that the rebels have advanced their pickets all along the lines. If so, the movement is probably merely a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops for the defence of the Atlantic Coast. There is nothing new to report from either the Upper or the Lower Potomac.

A dispatch received in Washington, from on board the steamer *Louisiana*, on duty at Chincoteague Inlet, announces the destruction, by a party from that vessel, of a schooner and two sloops belonging to Virginia rebels, which were burnt on the night of the 27th of October.

The United States gunboat *Rescue*, on Thursday last, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the Rappahannock River as far as Urbana Creek, off the mouth of which she captured a large schooner, from which all stores and movable property were removed, and the vessel then burned. The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore, but the battery was completely silenced, and subsequently every place along the river, which was supposed to harbor rebels, was shelled.

Gen. GRANT, who was first in command at the battle of Belmont, considers the National victory there complete. He has telegraphed to headquarters at St. Louis that he captured one hundred and thirty prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, though a part of the latter he was forced to leave behind for want of horses. He estimates the National loss in killed and wounded at 250 or 300, and that of the enemy as much heavier. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels, who acknowledge a loss of 350 in killed alone. Some of the prisoners taken report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce PRICE near Springfield, but that the attack will no doubt prevent it. There was a rumor at Cairo on Friday that JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces had been encountered by a National force under Col. OGILVIE, and that he had suffered another defeat, with a loss of three hundred killed.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., at present the headquarters of the army recently commanded by Gen. FREMONT, informs us that the whereabouts of the rebel leaders, PRICE and MCCULLOCH, has at last been ascertained with certainty. The main body of PRICE'S army is stationed on the north fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of Springfield—numbering about twenty-five thousand. BEN MCCULLOCH is on Flat Creek, with seven to eight thousand men. In addition to these principal bodies, there are bands numbering from one hundred to one thousand scattered about the country. PRICE'S position on Crane Creek is considered favorable for defence, and he has stationed batteries on elevated positions, overlooking all the approaches. It is quite likely he intends to invite a battle there, and probably will not have long to wait for one.

The St. Louis *Democrat* and *Republican* of Nov. 7 contain a number of cards from different individuals contradicting in the most decided terms statements made in Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' report to Secretary CAMERON. Mr. A. B. OGDEN asserts that the document contains "a series of misstatements and lies" regarding the Benton Barracks, and promises a more detailed exposition. Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, Mrs. S. B. BRANT'S agent, gives the names of twenty or thirty individuals who occupied rooms in the house used as FREMONT'S headquarters, by way of disproving the allegation that it was rented at $6,000 per annum for the use of three persons. Major FRANZ KAPPNER, who superintended the construction of the fortifications about St. Louis, exposes the exaggerated statement regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." Mr. E. W. FOX declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles. Some of these articles were purchased from the firm of which he is a member, and were of the best quality. He also pronounces the story that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Major MCKINSTRY "an infamous and an unqualified lie," and finally, Mr. JOHN M. KRUM asserts that the story that he was one of several to present Mr. MCKINSTRY a service of plate, is an unmitigated falsehood, and that he never applied for any Government contract, and has never been interested in one directly or indirectly.

The latest advices from the theatre of operations in the Kanawha Valley is received through some soldiers from Col. TYLER'S command, who reached Wheeling on Wednesday, with prominent Secessionists in charge. They report that as they left camp, a dispatch was received from Gen. ROSECRANS, announcing that he had driven the rebels from all their positions except Cotton Hill, and ordering Col. TYLER to bring up his artillery, to assist in dislodging them from that point. Twenty-one rebel prisoners had arrived in Cincinnati from Gen. ROSECRANS' camp. They are described as "the most filthy, miserable, forlorn, dejected, ignorant and despicable looking specimen of humanity ever seen in Cincinnati or elsewhere."

Gen. ROSECRANS makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the troops under his command, in a letter addressed to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, and dated at his headquarters, Oct. 29. The soldiers in his department have been poorly clothed, because they were nearly all of them dispatched hastily in answer to pressing calls, and since entering upon their duties they have changed their positions so frequently that supplies have not reached them regularly. Now, however, they are in very good condition. Gen. ROSECRANS contradicts the statement that his force have suffered greatly from sickness. The number in hospital have averaged only four per cent. He recommends that supplies of clothing and other necessaries should be accumulated at some dépôt, so as to be made available when the troops shall go into Winter quarters,

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* mentions an improbable rumor which had gained currency in that town, to the effect that four hundred of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain, had been captured while on a reconnoissance by a vastly superior force of the enemy, which had decoyed them into an ambusade.

The United States storeship *Nightingale*, Capt. DAVID B. HORN, from the Southwest Pass, arrived here on Saturday. The *Nightingale* has on freight the cargoes of several prizes captured in the Gulf by the blockading fleet. She brings no news of consequence from the mouth of the Mississippi, but the letter of our correspondent on board the United States steamer *Cuyler*, on blockade duty there, furnishes interesting particulars of the condition of affairs in the City of New-Orleans. The ruin of the place, in a business point of view, is represented to be almost complete. The levee, formerly so busy with the traffic of the Mississippi, is now an extended scene of desolation. Many of the stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of every branch of trade. Texas beef is the only meat for sale, and that is scaree, poor and dear; butter is sold at from eighty to eighty-five cents per pound; white potatoes fourteen dollars per barrel, and sweet potatoes about the same. A free market for the poor was established some time ago, the supplies being furnished by voluntary contributions from the farmers, but there was a prospect that it would soon be closed for want of means. There is undoubtedly a strong Union element in the population, which only awaits a proper opportunity to exhibit itself.

If it be true that the privateer *Sumter* has been captured, as reported by the rebels themselves, the capture was not effected by the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, with her machinery disabled. She encountered a heavy gale on the 6th inst., when south of Hatteras, and broke her delivery pipe. She goes to the Navy-yard for new boilers and other repairs.

Intelligence does not reach us very promptly from Arizona in these troublous times. The latest detailed intelligence from the Territory we have in a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, which has just come to hand. It states that 24 of the 36 companies of National troops stationed in Arizona had surrendered to the rebels, and that the remainder were so completely cut off from communication with the loyal States that their capture was inevitable. Before leaving Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, however, the National forces which had held the posts succeeded in demolishing them, and in destroying the stores deposited there. They also burned the Tucson Mills, which belonged to Government, together with the grain stored there, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR, who styles himself Governor of Arizona, has appointed his Executive officers, and just now, apparently, they are having unobstructed way in the Territory.

A mercantile circular from St. Thomas, just received in Boston, announces the arrival at that port of several vessels from the Southern States which had succeeded in running the blockade.

According to the Boston *Journal*, Gen. WILSON, who was in that city, on Government business, on Friday, brands the statement in the *Independent*, with regard to the mission of THURLOW WEED, as an unqualified falsehood. He saw Mr. SEWARD just before leaving Washington, who spoke in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign Cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle, and of the necessity of discountenancing the rebellion, in order to restore commercial intercourse.

The triumph of the Union cause has been complete in Maryland. Returns from three-fourths of the State indicate the election of BRADFORD, the Union candidate for Governor, by about *thirty-two thousand majority*—the aggregate vote being the largest ever cast in the State. A clear working majority of Union members are also elected to the Legislature,

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure for Europe on Saturday afternoon in the steamer *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, and family. He goes direct to Havre, thence to Paris, and, if his health permits, will continue his journey to Rome, where he intends to spend the Winter. Many of our most prominent citizens visited him on board the steamer to bid him farewell, and as the *Arago* left the dock, the crowd upon the wharf gave the old hero three parting cheers.

The remains of Col. E. D. BAKER arrived in this City at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, by the steamer *Richard Stockton*. They were received at the pier by several citizens, former residents of California and Oregon, and also by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. A procession was formed, and the remains were taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, there lie to in state until this morning, when they will be escorted to the California steamer by the Seventy-first Regiment in full force. Between 11 o'clock A. M. and dusk yesterday, the remains were hastily viewed by great multitudes of our citizens. It is believed that no less than 20,000 persons of both sexes paid this last sad visit of respect.

Of the class which graduated at West Point in 1829, fifteen are dead, ten are known to be in the National service, three are fighting for the rebels, seventeen have resigned, and their whereabouts is unknown, and one has been dismissed from the service. The Dubuque *Herald* calls attention to the fact that Hon. CHARLES MASON, of Iowa, who graduated at the head of this class, which numbered among its members Gens. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and LEE, has not been assigned any position by the Government, although he offered his services several months since.

A magnificent horse, valued at $600, which was to have been presented to Col. BAKER on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

JULIUS H. ALEXANDER, whose arrest in Cincinnati we have already noticed, has acknowledged that he is not Lieut.-Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, as he claimed to be, but insists that he has not been acting as a spy, and those who ordered his apprehension seem inclined to accept his statement.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon, and anchored in the North River. The new steamer *Constitution* was taken off the screw-dock, and proceeded to her pier on the North River.

The Stock market left off steady at the close of last week. Late on Saturday some considerable purchases of New-York Central were made at 79 ₰ cent. Governments of 1881 closed at 94¼ ₰ cent. Exchange on London, 107½@107¾.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business operations. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were in lively request—the latter partly on speculation, and at advanced prices. A further improvement occurred in Oats. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky—which latter was cheaper. Common Resin was freely purchased at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine declined. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Naval Expedition.

Our news from the great Naval Expedition is still of the vaguest and most unsatisfactory kind. Nearly all that we have of any importance comes through rebel sources, and so far as it goes, it betokens success. The Richmond *Enquirer* is given as authority for the report that reaches us by way of Baltimore, that the fleet had landed its troops, *who were marching inland*. The landing referred to was doubtless at Beaufort,—as seems still more probable from the further rumor, from other sources, that Beaufort had been taken after two forts at the entrance of the harbor had been silenced.

Upon one thing we can rely with reasonable certainty:—all the news we receive through rebel sources will be of the very worst complexion which the facts will warrant. We shall hear nothing through those channels "too good to be true." Thus far even, they report nothing on our side but success. This, of itself, may fairly be accepted as a good omen.

We can afford to wait patiently a little longer. Within a day or two longer at furthest we shall unquestionably have reliable intelligence from the fleet. As soon as anything has been accomplished the news will be sent back to Fort Monroe by a special steamer; and in all probability we shall hear something decisive before noon to-day. If our troops have taken Beaufort, and are marching inland, they have struck a blow which cannot fail to tell prodigiously upon the shaky fabric of the Southern Confederacy. No spot could possibly have been chosen better adapted to the objects of the expedition. Beaufort district alone raises from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of the best sea-island cotton every year, and the whole crop of the present season is quite likely to be within our reach. Five-sixths of the population, moreover, are slaves, whose condition cannot fail to be very seriously affected by the sudden invasion of a formidable army waging war upon the small oligarchy who have kept them in bondage so long. This is an entirely new feature of the present war,—one which cannot fail to produce results of the utmost magnitude and importance. Hitherto our blows have fallen solely upon the outworks,—the scaffolding of the rebel fabric. This strikes at the very corner-stone. It will shake the main pillar of the new edifice. When the people of the Southern States see actually before their eyes the impending peril of a slave insurrection,—when they see this danger, which has been so long and so successfully used to terrify their imaginations, and array them in open hostility against the Union, hanging over their heads and threatening to overwhelm them in one black and hopeless ruin, as the result of the mad rebellion into which they have allowed themselves to be betrayed—they will realize, as they have never done before, the real character of the enterprise upon which they have entered, and if anything can convince them of the benefits of a Union which has preserved them from such catastrophes hitherto, it will be precisely such a visitation as that to which they are now exposed.

Mr. Russell's Letters.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who was the historian of the war in the Crimea, and the reporter of the Indian campaign, has become to European ears the great chronicler of a mightier event—the American Rebellion. As a popular historian, he is, himself a public, if not a historic character. The importance of the position he now occupies can hardly be exaggerated. For the present time, he conveys, not only to the readers of the *Times*, but to all the English weekly Press and the most of the Continental journals, the latest and the most trustworthy information of the whole tremendous movement on our soil. One can scarcely take up a paper of Europe which does not either quote or assimilate the ideas and statements of Mr. RUSSELL. He is, at this time, the people's historian for Europe. Public opinion is probably more affected by him, as it respects the character of our struggle and the *materiel* of our armies, than by any other living man. And when one reflects what vast and far-reaching interests are involved in this contest, affecting the formation of States and the fortunes of nations centuries hence, determining production and commerce on which millions must live, settling the liberties of a whole race and the condition of a continent, we may conceive what must be the responsibility of that man who is especially forming the opinion of the whole civilized world on this war. For it should be remembered that in this day of the world's history it is opinion, not force, which determines great struggles.

Mr. RUSSELL'S task, too, besides its responsibility, must involve great intrinsic difficulties. He must be impartial between two parties, each confident of its justice, and raging against the other. He must understand a country and a political system which few foreigners, resident here for many years, can well comprehend. He is forced also to write from the English point of view, and cannot judiciously be too far in advance of the position of his Government or people. Most of all, he is compelled to dash off the impressions and observations of the moment, without time for mature consideration or deliberate correction.

We think, considering all these difficulties, that the English correspondent has done his work well. He has made—as was inevitable in such circumstances—many mistakes. But on the whole, with a few exceptions, his tone has been genial and friendly, and his views fair and impartial. He journeyed in the South, and gave precisely what a chronicler should, not his judgment, but his observations; he reported what he saw and heard. Yet under those pleasant sketches one saw clearly the tone *moqueuse* with which he spoke of the Southern ideas and their cause. There was evidently no sympathy in them for Slavery, and no great confidence in the resources of the Confederacy.

Whether he went beyond the limits of propriety in his revelations of their military preparations, we are not prepared to say; and certainly we are not those who have the right to censure. His sketches, both of North and South, are the pleasantest bits of descriptive writing of the day. And the *bonhommie*, the genial, social tone of the man, his humor and his easy, rich and charming style, make his letters the most agreeable of reading. He is superficial, and is continually liable to fall into errors in drawing very wide conclusions from exceedingly narrow premises—as witness, his first conclusions in New-York, and his warnings about German socialism. He does not fully appreciate the depth and earnestness of our struggle, or enter into its moral meaning. As a well-known foreigner, he attracts naturally to himself whatever little floating scum of secessionism or opposition to the Government there may be about, and often forms his judgment from those experiences, though they are of no more value than would be a similar experience of Chartism in London, or of Red Republicanism in Paris. Still, with all this, Mr. RUSSELL has been able to penetrate to some broad facts in this country, which very few foreign observers—even the most profound—have attained to. One of the commonplaces of Europe is, that the Americans will end by choosing a king—as if history always repeated itself. Mr. RUSSELL has at length seen that this is simply impossible, though we have no doubt he will have as much difficulty in convincing an English public of it, as any American traveler ever had. His remarks, too, on the spirit and purpose of our people in this war, are much more just than they were at the outset. He is one of the few Englishmen who can understand the political necessity of this struggle on the part of the North; and though he does not clearly see the radical differences which underlie the phrases of the manifestoes of both sides, he beholds something of the inevitable drift of events forcing us toward a distinct policy.

Now that the general howl, which certain portions of the Press raised against Mr. RUSSELL, has subsided, it may not be useless to direct attention to his letters as indispensable to a thorough and just appreciation of the progress of events. His criticisms upon our army, his observations on military movements, his notes of our defects and shortcomings in various ways, may be made exceedingly serviceable, if we are not too proud to learn at all, or too prejudiced to learn from him.

DYING STRUGGLES OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The vigorous measures set on foot by the new Administration, for the suppression of the slave-trade, have already succeeded in reducing that infamous traffic to its last extremity. It was one of the first points to which Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD gave their attention, and they have followed it up with vigor and success. The meeting of the United States Marshals, some weeks since, did a great deal to infuse vigor and harmony into their action, and the conviction last week of the captain of the *Gordon*, will satisfy the parties who have hitherto grown rich on the profits of this nefarious trade, that the law is no longer to be a dead letter.

We believe there is now not a single port in the United States from which a slaver can be fitted out. The attempt has been made at nearly every port from Bangor to Baltimore, and in every instance the design has been detected and defeated. One or two vessels have recently left this port for Portuguese ports with legitimate cargoes, but with the well-understood purpose of refitting *there* and going to the coast of Africa. Through the vigilance of Marshal MURRAY, however, our Government has made full representations to our Consuls at the ports in question, and the vessels will be sharply watched from the moment of their arrival. Secretary SEWARD has also informed the British Government that, since the slavers have been driven out of the United States, some of them have resorted to Liverpool for the purpose of securing outfits. He has sent full descriptions of the vessels implicated, and so pressed the matter upon the attention of the British authorities that they cannot avoid prompt and effective action. Within a few days a person resident in this City, extensively engaged in the traffic, becoming alarmed at the vigor with which these prosecutions are pressed, has fled to Canada. Some others will probably find it expedient ere long to follow his example.

The Charter Election.

We begin to be deluged with communications and suggestions concerning the coming Charter election. We are urged to press this man or that man for Mayor,—to advocate this or that course of policy to secure reform in the City Government, and especially to do this or that in order to defeat FERNANDO WOOD.

We respectfully decline, at the present stage of the affair, to take any active part in the canvass. When we see any indications of a disposition on the part of the people to *do* any one of these things, we shall be very happy to lend our aid. But so long as the leading politicians prefer wrangling among themselves, and fighting sham battles, which can have no other result than to defeat each other, rather than uniting on some common object, we can take no interest in their proceedings. We have had, for the last two or three years, a tremendous outcry, at about this season, against the corruptions and abuses of the City Government, and especially against the reëlection of Mayor WOOD. It would be unjust, perhaps, to say that there has never been any sincerity in all this clamor, and that its only object has been to cover schemes and projects which could not be more directly avowed. But it is very evident, that since the election of Mayor TIEMANN, there has been no real desire to defeat Mayor WOOD; for if there had been, it could easily have been accomplished by uniting against him. Instead of that, the utmost pains have uniformly been taken by his ostensible opponents to divide their strength.

The same thing will undoubtedly be done again. We have already in the field three or four full-fledged political organizations, each clamorous for its own candidate—each certain that with any other nominee than the one it names, the City is lost, and all laying the foundation for a vigorous assault upon the public credulity and the City Treasury. So we shall go on until the day of Election—when we shall find two or three candidates in the field, every one of whom is certain of success, and among whom the bewildered public can do nothing but throw away their votes. Tammany Hall has had another spasmodic attack of patriotic virtue, and has passed some vehement resolutions against FERNANDO. Nothing less could have been said, in view of the recent defeat of its still smarting candidate for District-Attorney—but nothing more will be *done*, in view of the political necessities of the Democratic Party. In due time Tammany and Mozart will come to an understanding upon the great principles which both cherish in common—or else Mozart, seeing the way clear to combinations or to distractions, which will answer its purpose still better, will give Tammany the final stab, which will end at once its pretensions and its power.

We see no prospect of any special reform in our City Government at the coming election. If Mayor WOOD desires a reëlection, judging from present appearances, he will have very little difficulty in effecting it. The Legislature, at its coming session, may possibly do something for our relief. Short of that, we see no prospect whatever of diminished corruption in the City Government, or of diminished profligacy in the public expenditures.

UNOFFICIAL AGENTS ABROAD.—Scandal-mongers are busy with the motives which have taken THURLOW WEED, Archbishop HUGHES, and other distinguished gentlemen holding no official positions, abroad just at the present moment. As usual in such cases, the worst and most malicious motives are those which find the widest circulation and the most prompt credence. While the disposition to credit attacks upon personal character seems so general as it is now, protests against their injustice may be of little value. But we do not believe, for a moment, that Mr. WEED has gone to Europe for any of the reasons assigned by his enemies. We presume that he and the other eminent gentlemen concerned have gone, either upon their own motion or at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, to render to our Government in other countries the same kind of unofficial service which half-a-dozen leading Secessionists have been rendering *their* Government, vigorously and effectively, for the last six months.

Every one conversant with public affairs knows that the services of an Ambassador, important as they are, frequently fall short of the necessities of the case. While he has the advantage of direct and authoritative communication with the Government, he is, to a certain extent, restrained, by his official position and character, from free intercourse with others whose influence is equally important, though less direct. The rebels have had a very important advantage from the very beginning, in having a number of skillful, adroit, unofficial agents in London and in Paris who have, by social relations, by furnishing information, and in other ways, to a very great extent controlled the organs of public opinion in both Capitals. We shall be very glad if our Government has, even at this late day, decided to enlist the same important class of agencies on its behalf, and no men could be better qualified for effective service of this kind than those who have been named in connection with it.

We have seen it stated that Mr. EVERETT would soon go abroad, not in any official relation, but as a private citizen, anxious to aid the country to the utmost of his ability. We hope the rumor is true. No American has a larger acquaintance in Europe, or more ability to make it useful to the Government, than he.

THE THREE GREAT UNDERTAKINGS OF FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of European affairs, and the occupation of France in military preparations, the Emperor is prosecuting steadily and vigorously three of the greatest enterprises of modern times—any one of which, successfully completed, will constitute an enduring monument of his statesmanship. These three undertakings are: the Submarine Telegraph between Europe and Africa, the cutting through of the Alps, and the opening of the Isthmus of Suez.

The first of these undertakings has just been completed. On the 2d of September last, and after two unsuccessful attempts, in which the cable twice broke, a submarine telegraph has been established between the port of Toulon, France, and that of Algiers in Africa, and at present telegraphic communications are permanently established between the two continents. Independently of its practical results, the establishment of this telegraph solves some difficulties which the experiments already made had not yet settled. The question of the proper weight of the metallic cable is one. The French were puzzled at first, as we were ourselves in our transatlantic experiment, in manufacturing a cable suited to the various exigiencies of the expanse which they had to cross. But they have succeeded in falling upon a plan which has been crowned with complete success. They measure the strength and elasticity of the cable by the density of the water and the nature of the submarine soil through which it has to run, making it light and flexible in deep water, strong in shallow waters, and still stronger for shore service. By this means they avoid the danger presented by the weight of the cable in great depths, and by its rubbing in shallow waters and upon rocky surfaces.

The second great work of France, the cutting through of the Alps, is now going on with every prospect of success. Mont Cenis is the place selected for this work. It will be traversed by a tunnel seven miles and a half in length, with a canal in the middle, to let the water leaking from the rocks run out. Two thousand five hundred laborers are now employed in digging holes, by means of a recently invented machine, moved by compressed atmosphere. It is expected that this tunnel will be finished in about six years. Its principal objects will be to cement more firmly the ties which now exist between France and Italy, to bring Turin nearer to Paris, and by making the relations of the two countries and cities easier and more frequent, to better secure their mutual concurrence in all the political and social events, which the times keep in store. This tunnel will abridge the distance which now separates Paris from Turin by one-half, and, once completed, it will take only seventeen hours to go from one city to the other.

The third great undertaking to which France is now applying her energy and power, the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez, is, according to the last information, pushed on vigorously, and promises to realize the expectations of the most sanguine friends of this great work. Six thousand laborers are now engaged in the operation. They are said to have discovered, on their way from the Nile to the Red Sea, an Egyptian city, buried under a bed of sand, and a number of embalmed crocodiles and mummies, with their attending collection of inscriptions and papyrus. This work will have then, a double result; that of bringing the comparatively barbarous continent of Asia in direct communication with European civilization, and of supplying science with new elements of researches, and perhaps the thinking world with new conclusions.

A MEXICAN JOINING THE ENEMIES OF HIS COUNTRY.—It seems that Gen. MIRAMON, the defeated leader of the reactionary party in Mexico, is taking active measures to aid the invasion and conquest of his country. He has been for some time past sojourning in Madrid, and we have been assured that his visit to that city had merely private business for its object, which is just as likely as that should the arch-rebel JEFF. DAVIS take a trip to London, at present, the traitor's going thither would be solely occasioned by the pressure of *personal* interests. Our Washington correspondent, however, in his communication of the 7th, removes all doubts as to the real business of MIRAMON in the Spanish capital, by announcing that the Mexican Chief has been appointed a Lieutenant-General in the service of Spain, and that he is to be *second* in command of the military force destined to invade, within a few weeks, his ill-fated country. His acceptance of a commission in the army of ISABELLA, his consenting to be a leader of the very expedition which is about to assail his native Republic, only too plainly demonstrate the object of his visit to Spain. The instances are rare in which an aspirant for political honors seeks revenge by leading foreign enemies against his own country.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.—A correspondent "respectfully requests" us to publish the address of the rebel BRECKINRIDGE to the people of Kentucky. We cannot oblige him. We have better use for the space at our command than to fill it with arguments in defence of treason concocted by a ringleader among the traitors. The address referred to is one of the most venomous assaults upon the Government which has yet been issued. Our correspondent, who has so sympathizing an admiration for such literature, will find it in the *Herald*.

Reward for the Murderer of Embury.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 10

The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the persons guilty of the murder of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, at Fishkill Landing, on the evening of Nov. 2.

A SMALL SERMON.—The New-York *Herald* says the *World*, TIMES, and *Tribune*, are all losing money at a ruinous rate, "while the *Herald*, greater and more prosperous than ever, goes steadily on to prosperity, even greater and more enduring." As the *Herald* will not be suspected of bragging, we take this cheerful view of its affairs to be the true one, and congratulate the proprietor accordingly.

1st *Moral*—Modest merit is certain to be appreciated, in the long run.

2d *Moral*—Honesty is the best policy.

3d *Moral*—Consistency is sure to be admired and rewarded.

Final and comprehensive moral—Be virtuous and you will be happy.—*Boston Post.*

AMUSEMENTS.

There is but one important change in theatrical announcements for to-night: this is at the Winter Garden, where Miss JULIA DEAN—who has recently achieved a very enviable success in England—will make her *rentrée* in the "Female American Cousin." The "Octoroon" is the afterpiece. At all the other Broadway establishments the bills are the same, viz.: at Laura Keene's, the "Seven Sons;" at Wallack's, the "King of the Mountains;" at Barnum's, the "Angel of Midnight." The business at all these places continues good. Miss KEENE was honored, on Thursday night, by a visit from Mrs. President LINCOLN. We have not yet heard what effect it has had on the policy of the Administration.

The best halls on Broadway are also liberally patronized: the Alleghanians, at Hope Chapel; the Whaling Voyage, at the same establishment; the Cabinet of Parisian Wonders, at No. 563 Broadway; the Minstrels, (Hooley's,) at Stuyvesant Institute, are all worth a visit.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York gave its eighteenth concert on Saturday night,—being the first of the twentieth season. Reefing its sails prudently for a stormy time, it has taken refuge in the quiet waters of Irving Hall, instead of risking a disastrous blow in the stormy corridors of the Academy of Music. A step so judicious would be better appreciated by the critic if there were any perceptible diminution in the attendance and corresponding increase of comfort. It seems, however, to be a characteristic of the Society, and we are glad to put it on record, that, wherever it goes, the building is sure to be too small. Thus, although it rained in torrents, every bench of the hall was crowded—a pleasant indication that, when the weather is fine, they will be there no. In many respects we may congratulate the members on the change they have made. Irving Hall is one of the best places for sound in the City of New-York. It is so good, indeed, that the old vice of the Society, whispering whilst the music was being performed, has been completely destroyed by the quickness of its acoustical properties. In other respects, the fine orchestra of the Society is, we think, heard to better advantage here than on the stage of the Academy, where much sound was dissipated on a wilderness of scenes and machinery. We have certainly never heard a finer effect from stringed instruments than we noticed on Saturday night during the performance of BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony, especially in the third movement, where there is a tumultuous figure for the double basses. It was with this work that the concert opened, and a more enjoyable performance of it has seldom been heard. Mr. BERGMANN, who conducted the orchestra, seemed frequently to have accomplished the almost impossible task of making the orchestra play softly as well as loudly. Especially was this noticeable in the accompaniments to CZERNY'S Concerto in F minor, where the greatest delicacy has to be preserved in sustaining, but not overwhelming the declamatory passages for the piano-forte in the second movement. This concerto was performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS in a way that was absolutely faultless. The movement to which we have referred depends almost entirely on the breadth of style and emotional expressiveness of the performer. Hitherto Mr. MILLS has shone in music demanding execution, rather than elocution, but in this instance he combined both with the grandest results. He had not to wait for the sometimes tardy approval of the Press, but was rewarded on the spot with the heartiest applause. If classical music could always be made so interesting, it would speedily become the fashionable rage. In the second part Mr. S. B. MILLS played HERMELY'S variations to "L'Etisir d'Amore." The remaining instrumental attractions were BERLIOZ'S overture to "Le Carnival Romaine" and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi," both of which have been previously noticed in these columns. They were played very finely by the orchestra.

Miss ADDY FAY (from Boston, we believe) was the vocalist of the occasion, and acquitted herself with the skill of a thorough artist. Miss FAY possesses a light and somewhat edgy soprano voice; it is of good compass, but small power, and hence is liable to be forced—an act of injustice which is instantly avenged in wiryness of sound. We do not often hear a more cultivated singer. It is perfectly safe to say that Miss FAY has won the secret of the Italian school. Her method is admirable; so good, indeed, that it tempts the lady to abuse her opportunities, and to vocalize superfluously. Scale passages, *staccato* and otherwise, are very good in their place, as also are shakes, but it is possible to have too much of them. We have certainly never heard so many deliberate and premeditated shakes on one evening as we did on Saturday. Apart from this little affectation, Miss FAY's success was complete and deserved.

The First Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening, 2d ult., and was duly commemorated by the Clerk of the weather in a deluge of rain. Every one knows that the young ladies of Brooklyn are ducks, but no one imagined that they would take to the water as cheerfully as they did on this occasion. It will scarcely be credited by our comfort-loving votaries of Cecilia that the Brooklyn Academy of Music was nearly full. Judging from an omen so unexpected and auspicious in spite of adverse circumstances, we are disposed to anticipate a season of unusual brilliancy and profit. The chief instrumental pieces were two symphonies; one in B flat, by HAYDEN, superbly played, and SCHUMANN'S fourth in D, minor, also finely rendered. The first is melodious and clear, and was warmly appreciated by the audience; the second is ecstatic and tumultuous, and fell rather flat on the staggered senses of the good folk. The overture of the occasion was that to the "Girondist," by LITOLFF—a very effective production. In addition to this fine selection, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK had the honor of introducing to the public a couple of symphonic pieces for orchestra and piano. The one called "Idyl" is a charming rustic picture, full of gentle fancies, and abounding in melody; the other, called "Hunting Scene," is in a different and more nervous vein. In writing these pieces it is evident that Mr. GOLDBECK has ignored the piano as a solo instrument, using it simply as an orchestral one. Many attempts of a similar kind have been made during the past twenty-five years, but they have not resulted, we think, in anything so thoroughly elegant in form and pleasing in effect as these two charming *morceaux*. We hope that our Philharmonic Society will afford Mr. GOLDBECK an early opportunity of presenting them to a New-York audience. The vocal department of the concert was intrusted to Mme. BLANCHARD, "of the Conservatoire at Milan"—a lady who is described as a soprano. Mme. BLANCHARD not only sang a cavatina from "Semiramide," (*Bel raggio,*) but undertook to direct the orchestra at the same time, thereby proving incontestably her superiority as an artist, and utterly annihilating Mr. BERGMANN, who, it is to be presumed, did not know enough for a lady of such varied talents. Unfortunately, the effect was not pleasing to the audience. Mme. BLANCHARD possesses a voice that, in character, is hardly entitled to be ranked as a mezzo-soprano. It is full enough, and has been pushed up to the vanishing point, but it is hard and intractable. Her method does not reflect credit on the Conservatoire at Milan, nor did her efforts on Saturday night contribute to the expectation of a great career. HATTON'S pleasing little ballad of "Good-bye, Sweetheart," however, was given agreeably, and seemed to indicate that in simple music Mme. BLANCHARD will best win her way. A solo by Mr. BERGNER on the violoncello, and subsequently a duet by Messrs. BERGNER and NOLL, completed the evening's entertainment.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in the forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. BRIGGS, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few are aware of the fact that the strain of the strings on the pins is from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power, after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded and drawn into a straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. BRIGGS claims that this result is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically-inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 Fourth-street, where a piano, in which it has been introduced, can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of strings being out of the question. Mr. BRIGGS has certainly proved that a piano strung with his patent clamp is more sensitive to vibration, and gives a freer and more sympathetic response than one that has been strung on the old plan, but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

Mr. JAMES M. NIXON seems to have got into extremely hot water in Boston. Some of the critics of the modern Athens have thought fit to speak disparingly of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who is now under Mr. NIXON'S managerial care. One of the number, connected with a respectable and influential journal, has devoted a considerable amount of time and space to the delineation, and in rather positive colors, of what he regards as the tragedian's defects. Mr. NIXON, thinking that the critic had somewhat overstepped the limit of judicial remark, expressed his disfavor by excluding the obnoxious member of the Press from the privilege of a free admission to the Academy of Music. An act so crushing ought to have ended the difficulty, for we take it no critic could for a lengthened period be expected to stand up against the ignominy of paying money to see Mr. FORREST in his great impersonations. But Mr. NIXON was not content with so bloodless a victory; not satisfied even with the unwilling quarters of a humble scribe. He must spit him on his play-bill; run him through with horrible sentences, so contrived that the suavity nor the grammar of the language could be detected. We have been favored with a copy of this new instrument of torture, and must say that we sympathize with the outraged gentleman against whom it is directed. It is bad enough to be abused in the choicest English, for there is a wealth of Billingsgate in the language, that by dexterous use can sufficiently madden; but to be pelted with opprobious epithets, snatched like brick-bats from the vocabulary of the frate, is a little too bad. Mr. NIXON has clearly lost his temper, and that, according to the old Latin proverb, is the first step to destruction. His card is in bad English and worse taste. He has put language into print and addressed it to the public, such as gentlemen never use to one another—thereby outraging the public. No criticism that ever was written could justify him in filling a part of his play-bill, as he has done, with low personal abuse of a gentleman who had simply spoken in a public print of a public performer, and we may add that no criticism could be so severe as the one that Mr. NIXON thereby perpetrates to his own disadvantage. If, as he states in the card referred to, "he relies for a justification of his course upon the judgment and verdict of the public," we feel pretty sure that he will speedily come to grief, and desire a change of venue. The public is clear-sighted in these things. It would not tolerate a writer who addressed himself to the private affairs of a tragedian, instead of speaking of his impersonation, nor will it sanction the same indiscretion in a manager.

In the meantime, we notice that the aggrieved critic has commenced a libel suit against the manager, and that amongst newspaper-writers there is an idea that the rude card was written by Mr. FORREST, and not by Mr. NIXON. It does indeed seem strange that an old and experienced manager should thus suddenly take leave of his temper, and descend to petty depths of personal malignity, which the meanest clown of a circus would repudiate.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave the first of their admirable series of classical concerts (the seventh season) at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday evening. The programme opened with MOZART'S delicious quartette in G major, No. 1, which was superbly rendered by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MALSA and BERGNER. Then followed BEETHOVEN'S third sonata (opus 31) in E flat major, interpreted on the piano-forte by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and with a perception of the recondite meanings of the composer which we have seldom heard excelled. A *rondo brillante* for violin and piano, by SCHUBERT, (opus 70,) and SCHUMANN'S *Quartette* in F major, (opus 41,) completed the programme. In the first of these pieces, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS had an opportunity of displaying his ability as a soloist, and succeeded in winning a delicious tone from his instrument, without sacrificing the vigor of SCHUBERT'S curious ideas. The *Quartette* was given in admirable style. We were heartily glad to notice the attention that was bestowed on the concert by a large and fashionable audience. The success of chamber music is one of the surest guarantees of a healthy musical taste. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give a grand *soirée* in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives an enthusiastic account of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' *début* in Paris, as Signorina FILIPPI. He writes:

"There is something appalling in the way a *débutante* is treated here on a first night. There is no token of greeting. The first movement begins and ends—and then the second, and still there is a chilling, unsympathetic silence. At length, at the end of the Cabaletta there is a moment of suspense. The applicant for favor has been heard and judgment is to be pronounced. In this case I was doubtful for an instant whether she was to draw a blank or a prize; but it was for an instant only, for there soon followed a burst of applause that must have satisfied the most anxious friend or the most ardent admirer. Some injudicious person threw a wreath upon the stage as large as a horse collar before Miss PHILLIPPS had sung a single note. The practice of awarding laurels before they are earned is so peculiarly American that I think the audience were rather puzzled to know what it meant. It appeared to embarrass every body on the stage, till at last MARIO picked it up and threw it behind the scenes. Miss PHILLIPPS was called out after the first act, and at the close of the opera; a mark of approbation not often bestowed upon any one. This success is an "open sesame" to her for every opera house in Europe, and she may well congratulate herself upon such an important step in her career.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the last week there were 103 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 12; Women, 18; Boys, 49; Girls, 24; Adults, 30; Children, 73; Males, 61; Females, 42. *Diseases*—Bright's disease of kidneys, asthma, compression of the brain, convulsions, (adult,) debility, (adult,) dropsy, dysentery, puerperal fever, typhus fever, disease of heart, inflammation of bladder, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of stomach, inflammation of throat, intemperance, lockjaw, palsy, rupture, scrofula, disease of spine, unknown, one each. Apoplexy, congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, croup, diarrhœa, drowned, hydrocephalus—two each. Debility, (infantile,) typhoid fever, old age, teething—three each. Cholera infantum, diphtheria—four each. Inflammation of the lungs, 5; marasmus, (infantile,) and premature birth, 6 each; scarlet fever, 7; convulsions, (infantile,) 9; consumption, 15. Sixty-four of those who died were 5 years of age and under, and 84 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards, as follows: First Ward, 5; Second Ward, 6; Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 2; Sixth Ward, 8; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 6; Ninth Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 7; Eleventh Ward, 14; Twelfth Ward, 3; Thirteenth Ward, 5; Fourteenth Ward, 5; Fifteenth Ward, 3; Sixteenth Ward, 11; Seventeenth Ward, 6; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named TIMOTHY O'KEEFE, while laboring under some unnatural excitement, attempted to destroy his own life by cutting his throat with a razor. He was discovered soon after the commission of the act, and taken to the City Hospital by Officers HALL and KEELAN, of the Second Precinct Police. There is but slight hopes that O'KEEFE will recover.

ACCIDENT.—Sergeant ROGERS, of the Third Precinct Police, while going his rounds at about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, found a man named GEORGE DOUGHERTY, lying on the sidewalk in Columbia-street, near Sackett-street, in a beastly state of intoxication, and with one leg broken—probably the result of a fall upon the street. DOUGHERTY was sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since, as the Greenport train on the Long Island Railroad was leaving Cutchoque Station, the engineer discovered a wagon containing a baby on the track. All of the brakes were applied, so that the speed of the train was so much checked that the child and carriage were knocked off the track by the cow-catcher without injuring the child.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, Mrs. SOPHIA TEADMAN, residing on Third-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, was seriously and probably fatally burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was attempting to fill while lighted.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TO LEAVE.—The regiment known as the Union Guards, encamped at East New-York, is now full and will leave for Washington this week.

CITY COURT.—Jury causes will not be taken up in this Court until Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* passed Cape Race, for Liverpool, at 6 P. M. of Thursday. She was boarded by the news-boat, and the latest dispatches and news from the United States placed in charge of the Purser.

To the Public.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Del.

On what purports to be the official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries, under the management of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., I find my name is used as a Commissioner having superintended these drawings. I feel it due to myself and the public, to say that I have never superintended a drawing of any lottery in Delaware, under the management of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., and at the same time to assign the reasons of the publication of this card. The grant from which I presume these parties assume to derive their power was passed at Dover, in January, 1859, and gave to R. FRANCE, for the purpose of raising money for internal improvements, the right to prepare Schemes, Draw Lotteries, &c., in Delaware for twenty years, upon condition of the payment of $36,000 annually, payably $18,000 on or before the 1st days of January and July of each year, and upon failure to pay any one of these several payments within thirty days after the same became due, all the privileges under that grant ceased.

Mr. FRANCE neglected to pay the $18,000, due July the first, 1861, and notified me, as Commissioner, that, from a certain day, he would discontinue the drawings of the Delaware Lotteries. On Monday last these Lotteries were resumed; and, upon what they term, the official drawings, as well as in the New-York *Herald*, they have assumed the right to use my name as a Commissioner having superintended the drawings. As I do not recognize in myself the right to superintend the drawing of any lottery in Delaware—believing that the Commission (which I look upon as *one* of the privileges under that Grant, which should cease upon failure to pay,) ceases to delegate any power—and as these matters will be a question between these Lottery Managers and the State, for which it will be my duty to act as Attorney-General, I must renounce any connection whatever with the establishing of this Lottery, or any recognition of their right that my name may give.

Nov. 2, 1861. ALFRED R. WOOTTEN.
[*Delaware Republican.*

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MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—THORNE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of Barbados, W. I., to SARAH M., daughter of the late Nathaniel A. Thorne, of New-Haven, Conn., formerly of Barbadoes.

LINQUIST—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., MAURICE F. LINQUIST, M. D., to Miss JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, youngest daughter of Isaac Taylor, Esq., both of this City.

CONLEE—THOMPSON.—In Northumberland, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. McCartney, E. N. CONLEE, of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss SARAH N., daughter of Lewis B. Thompson, Esq.

WINANS—CRABTREE.—In Wiscasset, Me., on Friday, Nov. 8, by Rev. J. Merrill, ANTHONY V. WINANS, of New-York, to Mrs. MATTIE E. H. CRABTREE, of Savannah, Ga.

DIED.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, EDWARD JOHN, infant son of Dr. Ebenezer and Clemenia E. Macfarlan, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 43d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN W. JENKS, First-Lieutenant Company H, Col. E. W. Serrell's Regiment Volunteer Engineers, aged 21 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, CHARLES V. N., eldest son of Dr. D. and Sarah Ann Smith, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 12. The relatives will please attend at his father's residence, No. 30 East 20th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, suddenly, Mrs. SUSAN B., relict of the late Orin Hutchinson, Esq. Her remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, ELLEN, wife of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Jr., in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 113 Cannon-st., this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCREARY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 9, LOUISA, wife of William R. McCreary, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

CONCELIN.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 9, suddenly, NANCY CONCELIN, wife of the late Jesse Concklin, in the 85th year of her age.

The time of the funeral will be announced hereafter. It will take place from the residence of D. H. Megie, No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

MILNE.—In Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, JEANNETTE MILNE, daughter of John and Jane Milne, aged 15 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:30, will arrive at Poughkeepsie about 10 A. M., where carriages will be in waiting at depôt.

RANEE.—In Washington, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, of inflammation of the bowels, JULES L. RANEE, in the 39th year of his age.

MASONIC.—The Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York are notified to meet at the hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, the Wor. and Rev. OREN BROWN, Grand Pursuivant. By order.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 585.—Nov. 9, 1861.
38, 60, 27, 35, 22, 72, 12, 15, 26, 18, 39, 55, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 586.—Nov. 9, 1861.
29, 43, 28, 6, 9, 8, 54, 31, 67, 56, 34, 10.

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IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, AN importer's stock of gents' Furnishing Goods at retail, at prices never before heard of. Elegant Silk Scarfs at 25 and 50 cents, usually sold at $1 50; immense lines of Neckties at 10, 15, 25 and 30 cents, usual price, 50c. to $1 50; four-ply extra fine Linen Collars at 10 cents; Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, warm Under-Shirts and Drawers; all at distressingly low prices. The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, RATS AND mice, and other noxious vermin, will be completely annihilated by using LIPMANN'S MUSCAT POWDER. Principal depôt No. 436 Broadway.

"HOW ARE YOU, BLACK HORSE CAVALRY?"

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR ROMANCE OF SCOTTO, THE SCOUT; OR, THE UNION RANGERS. A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION, BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON, BEGINS IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS THIS DAY NOON.

LET THE GALLANT DEEDS OF OUR HEROIC UNION RANGERS be forever immortalized on the page of history in the living romances of their native land.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR NOV. 23,
(ISSUED EVERYWHERE AT NOON TO-DAY,)
Contains the initial chapter of
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

Every loyal man and woman in America will read with delight this brilliant and exciting tale of the battle-field exploits of the brave Union heroes whose deeds its story celebrates

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 25 bbls. Ashes, 16,634 bbls. Flour, 1,015 bags Corn Meal, 133,911 bushels Wheat, 36,415 bushels Corn, 1,035 bushels Rye, 5,620 bushels Barley, 25,163 bushels Oats, 1,288 bushels Malt, 2,402 packages Provisions, and 1,862 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 31¼@$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 535 bbls., including 433 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$28 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade has been very moderate during the week; holders have not been unusually anxious to sell; prices have been supported. The inquiry for army goods continues active. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "A few orders have been received from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, but Western trade generally is quiet. The New-England trade has also fallen off this week, and for the Provinces the sales have been moderate. Desirable goods continue quite scarce, particularly kinds suited to the wants of the New-England trade. The army work, and the small stocks of some desirable goods, continue to keep manufacturers fully employed. The demand for California is fair, but no shipments from this port or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	319	2,419
Since Jan. 1	79,657	174,292
Total	79,976	176,711

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CRASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	21	21	21¼	21¼
Middling, ₱ lb.	24½	24¾	24⅝	25
Middling fair, ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25⅜	25¾

FIRE CRACKERS—Heavy speculative purchases of No. 1 Canton have been at $1 25; holders now claiming $1 40@$1 50 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained, though some lots exposed on the dock have been disposed of at easier rates. Sales since our last, 15,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 67½@$6, mainly at $5 73½@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55@$5 62½
Extra State	5 67½@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 750 barrels, at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is infair request, at $3 20@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 65@$2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and shippers have been eager to take advantage of the reduction in rates on ocean freight. Sales since our last, 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club, $1 24@$1 28; white Western, at $1 35@$1 48; Mixed do. at $1 35@$1 38; Amber do., $1 36@$1 38, the latter an extreme price; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, chiefly within the range; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 22; Red State at $1 29@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 267,000 bushels, a considerable part in store and to arrive, at 62c.@64¾c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c.@64¾c. for prime; 65¾c.@66¾c. for sound do., in store; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c., and State at 43c.@44c., ₱ bush. Rye continues in demand at 79c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 64c.@68c. and State, at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is actively sought after at prices ranging from 65c.@80c. for Government and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new to very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet, here; prices steady. In Boston 1,100 bales Manila have been sold, to arrive, at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

IRON—Sales, here, to-day, were unimportant. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,500 tons anthracite pig mostly No. 1 and 2, at $18 for the former and $17 for the latter, cash; about 1,000 tons also sold at $1 more, on time.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The sales of the week have been light, both for Oak and Hemlock, full rates are however demanded. Few buyers have been in the market, the sales having been chiefly on orders. The receipts are again more liberal, exceeding the sales, and stocks are better assorted than at any time since the revival of business in September. Rough Hemlock is in larger supply and difficult of sale at former extreme rates. In Oak there is no quotable change, receipts and stocks being light, and prices are well supported. We quote Sole Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 27c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good, 32c.@33c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 100 hhds. Barbados, at 34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand, especially common, at $4 75@$4 87½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet yet steady, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 1,000 boxes, deliverable in next three months, on private terms. Lard is in demand, at full rates: sales 300 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales since our last 170 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new do. do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited request at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and moderate demand at full rates; sales 2,500 Central American at 42c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. Goat have been in request at steady prices; sales 8,000 Tampico, part at 38c. ₱ lb., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 3,000 Curacoa at 40c.@45c., six months; 1,000 Peruvian at 30c. ₱ lb., cash.

SALT—Has been less sought after, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 15@$1 70, and do. Ground at 72½c. ₱ sack; also Turk's Island, &c., at 23c.@24c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—No sales worth recording. In Boston 550 bags changed hands at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 234 hhds., including 150 hhds. New-Orleans at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; with small lots of Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.; also, 90 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c.@9c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing less freely during the past week, and business has consequently been light. Prices of low and medium, especially medium grades, (which are not plenty,) are very firm, while fine wool is depressed and tending downward, slightly. Heavy transactions have been reported in woolen goods here, as also in Boston and Philadelphia, almost exclusively in goods adapted to the requirements of the army. Prices of these are rapidly advancing, as production is not up to consumption, and orders are being given out for goods deliverable as speedily as they can be manufactured. This state of affairs is encouraging, not only to manufacturers, but also to holders of Wool, who are not eager to sell, unless at very full prices. Wool purchased in England on American account is now arriving here. The sales of Wool in this market during the week include 100,000 lbs. Fleece, chiefly mixed and medium qualities, at 47c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine Pulled, at 45c.@47c.; several lots of California and Foreign for future delivery, on private terms, and small lots of Cordova, washed, at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, ranging from 45c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c.@55c. for pulled; also, 1,188 bales Mediterranean, South American and Spanish at full prices ₱ lb. In Providence, sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. fleece at 46c.@51½c.; 8,000 lbs. pulled at 40c.@50c.; 2,500 lbs. foreign at 35c.@40c. In Philadelphia, 100,000 lbs. domestic were sold at 48c.@57c., the latter rate for tub-washed, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 0d.@3s. 7½d.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in bags, 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 82½c.@85c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 21c.@22c. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a schooner, 240 tons, from Nuevitas to New-York, $1,100; a British brig, 156 tons, to Cardenas, $1,400; a brig, 293 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a schooner, 200 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Frontera to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing, and obliging; lived five years in her last place; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, No. 107 East 13th-st., corner of 3rd-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take a nurse's place and do plain sewing; would like to travel with a family. Best of City references. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as head cook in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 96 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE young woman wishes to engage as first-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Has the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at Ackerman's Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway. CHARLES BOOKHAM in attendance.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and American cooking, baking, pastry, soups, game and puddings; has no objection to do the washing of a small private family, if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; is neat and tidy, and capable of giving satisfaction to her employer; is a splendid washer; they both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation as a good cook, and perfectly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; is willing to go a short distance in the country; are capable and willing, and have the best of City references; would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for 3½ years. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT. Any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a really reliable first-class domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, may be suited immediately with one not afraid of work and highly recommended, and that will try to please at moderate wages, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, and to dress up linens, muslins and do French fluting in the best style, or will take chamberwork and fine washing; fully competent; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FAITHFUL woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business; can do up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or could do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—FOR THE country, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; or chambermaid and fine laundress; understands a little about waiting; is a good family seamstress and a competent nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Refers to her last employers. Call for 2 days at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted by a respectable steady Protestant young woman in a private family, as competent seamstress and chambermaid; will take care of grown children; can cut and fit for them, and does all kinds of family sewing; embroiders very neat, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 85 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, first floor, front, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A capable young woman as waitress; will do chamberwork if required; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people; wages no object to a good place. Call or address No. 19 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days. Country preferred.

AT ACKERMAN'S EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 609 Broadway, can be found this day, first-class servants of every capacity, with first-class known reference. CHARLES BOOKHAM in attendance, Room No. 7.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN private family, by a steady, sober man, having good City and country reference; would assist in gardening. Can be seen at No. 60 East 14th-st., at the saddler's.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man. Can be seen at No. 10 Gramercy Park, where he has lived nine years.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a first-rate groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A young man wants a situation as gardener or coachman; has good reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

SEWING MACHINE SITUATION WANTED —To take care of in a manufactory, or any work, or would sell or regulate; is competent, active and energetic; has been in the business eleven years, here and in England. Address MACHINE, Box 203 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A COLORED man, making fires, attending to gentlemen's offices or rooms, or blacking boots, by the month; best references given. Apply at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

351. SELLING OFF 351.
TO CLOSE CONCERN,
A large stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, DAMASK
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
CHAS. LUM & CO.,
late Ferguson, Bros.,
BROADWAY, N. Y.

351. GOLD WINDOW 351.
SHADES,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLANDS,
Best Quality—Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO.,
late Ferguson Bros.,
BROADWAY N. Y.

351. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! 351.
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 713 BROADWAY,
Has a Large and Elegant Stock of
MEN'S
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Lamb's Wool Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Super Merino Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Gray Scotch Shirts and Drawers.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Cotton Half Hose.
SCARFS, TIES, MUFFLERS, SUSPENDERS.
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—great variety.
Kid, Cloth, Buck, Beaver and Silk Gloves—plain and lined.
Mitts, Gauntlets, Ringwood Gloves, &c.
ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Shawls, Blankets and Robes de Chambre.
COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
First corner below New-York Hotel.
Shirts and Collars made to order.

GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE.
R. H. MACY.
NO. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Two doors below 14th-st.,
will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 11,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
the cheapest line of
NEEDLEWORK EMBROIDERIES,
ever shown in the City.
FINE NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 1s. up.
FINE NEEDLEWORK LINEN SETS, half the cost of importation.
FINE NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS.
FRENCH and SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and SWISS SETS.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 2s., 3s., 4s., &c.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS, cost of importation $6, will be sold at $1, $2 and $3.
EXTRA NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC SLEEVES, 2s.
EXTRA FINE SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s, 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.
1,000 THREAD LACE COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
R. H. MACY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE
IN
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of First-class Goods, the whole to be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c., just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet sets, 75c., $1 and $1 25; regular price, $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
450 French Embroidered Swiss sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular price, $8.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 80 cents; regular price, $1 50.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

2,000 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH
White and Brown Cotton Hose,
(regular made,)
at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AUCTION LOT OF
RICH RIBBONS, which we shall offer for sale MONDAY, Nov. 11. Prices very low.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, FROM $2 50 and upwards, just opened, entirely new and choice goods and cheap. Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs, at much below the regular prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
600 FRENCH CASHMERE
LONG SHAWLS,
at the following low prices:
300 SHAWLS, at $16, worth $25.
200 SHAWLS, at $18, worth $27.
100 SHAWLS, at $20, worth $30.
ALSO:
Three hundred fancy
WOOL SHAWLS,
At $6, worth $10,
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
NOV. 11,
Novelties in
PARIS AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
received per steamer *Persia*.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE AND CO.
HAVE NOW READY A VERY
Superior stock of
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite attention to
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS,
PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOS,
DE LAINES AND VARIOUS WOOL PLAIDS,
All at the lowest prices.
WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE, DOUBLE AND LONG SCARFS, IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
JOUVIN'S BEST PARIS GLOVES—the colors MADE TO OUR ORDER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW ARRIVAL.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, SILK AND COTTON HOSE.
FANCY WOOLEN HOSIERY.
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS AND MITTENS.
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of ever description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Just received, several large invoices, purchased at recent Auction Sales, which, together with our present full and desirable stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
will be offered at retail 25 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
Sales of the above goods, at reduced prices, will commence Monday, Nov. 11.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Damasks, Towelings, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c., &c., including a fine assortment of serviceable
HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
A large and elegant assortment of
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
of the latest and most fashionable designs,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Broche, Plaid Wool, Stella, Merino, Fancy Woolen, and every other variety of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
A very large and desirable assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
A full assortment of the lates Paris shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

1,000 NEW-STYLE, ALL-WOOL, PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
At $4 50 each; value, $6 50.
2,000 EXTRA FINE, ALL WOOL, PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at $6 50 each; value, $9.
ALSO,
From auction, a large lot of extra fine
CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Paris colorings, at $10 each; value, $18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A choice assortment,
in full widths,
just received per *Persia* and *City of New-York*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN BLACK TAFFETAS
Of the choicest brands,
PONSON'S, BONNETS, &c., &c.,
in all qualities and prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LYONS VELVETS,
Extra quality, and all boiled,
From 21 to 40 inches wide,
Just landed from steamer *Arago*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES',
Gents' and Misses' Winter Gloves,
at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

2,000 DOZEN MEN'S MERINO
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At $1 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
In every variety, quality and price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Couttie corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, IN A FANCY-goods establishment, to go out of the City; salary $500 a year; must come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating address and references, Box No. 3,286 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent American boy, about 15 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office. None afraid of work need apply. Wages $2 a week. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,024

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS
for Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLIARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. P. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order,
JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER FARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times Office.*

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—3 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—5:45 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6.10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MASSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:37 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUTILUS will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M. for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 West 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths.
150 pieces Velours Tout Laine, for ladies' cloaks.
150 pieces Velvet Cloth, for men's wear.
100 pieces drab, silver, black, brown and other colors of ich Plushes, for cloakings.
100 pieces heavy blue and brown Beaver Cloths.
100 pieces heavy black Doeskins.
ALSO,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of the richest and newest styles of fancy cloak and other styles of Dress Trimmings, comprising Pelerines, Guipures, fancy Tassel Goods, Buttons and Braids.
Also, 2,000 dozen assorted colors kid finish French Cloth Gloves, of superior quality.
N. B.—The above have been received per latest arrivals, and were selected for the very best City trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
E. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TO CLOTHIERS AND TAILORING HOUSES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Will include in their sale of
TUESDAY, Nov. 12,
5,000 gross Prussian, alpaca, mohair, worsted and silk bindings.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. TERRY.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Penn., until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.
Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred, and light grays will not be considered.
Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depôts in New-York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.
Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, 4-c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 16th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Steam-boat stock north of Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, and her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, and in like manner the said immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union stores, where the same is or will be stored.—New-York, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. B. COLES, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
New Court-house, Park Row, Nov. 5, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at MASJ. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 IS hereby offered by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who on the 2d day of November, 1861, at Fishkill Landing, murdered PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, of Brooklyn; said reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District-Attorney that the arrest and conviction of such person or persons was caused by the party or parties claiming said reward.
D. EASBURY, No. 74 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE hundred dollars is hereby offered for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder upon the person of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, of Brooklyn, at Fishkill Landing, on the evening of Saturday, the 2d of November, 1861.
ADOLPHUS VANDEWATER, Coroner.
FISHKILL LANDING, Nov. 9, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A NOTE DRAWN BY MERRILLS & HILLYER, No. 859, 6 months, Oct. 9, 1861, for $243 25, payable at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in New-York to the order of, and indorsed by, Geo. B. Skinner over to W. F. Adams, and by him indorsed. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as the payment thereof has been stopped.
GEO. B. SKINNER, No. 339 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov. 7, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $4.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 9 East 14th-st., New-York, set the best kind of artificial teeth, on a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, at $2 each tooth.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE.—ALL the important Northern Roads changed; help inserted on the 4th inst. We issue our GUIDE THIS DAY, with corrections. DINSMORE & CO., 9 Spruce-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anything disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anodynes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR. WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present more convenient suite of offices at No. 37 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,524 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are amazed immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUSTrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVeral Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Their trash is but the fresh that success always throws to the surface. The public will soon know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
LIST and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Prices of Single boxes.	Cents.
1—	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3—	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5—	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fatal Dysentery	25
6—	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7—	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Sick Headache	25
9—	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12—	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13—	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14—	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—	Cures Piles, Blind or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18—	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19—	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, influenza	50
20—	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22—	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24—	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with scanty Secretions	50
26—	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27—	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29—	Sore Mouth, Stomach-aches, adults or children	50
30—	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31—	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
32—	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33—	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

coffin beside his own grave—a "make ready!" "aim!" "fire!" This, if persistently followed wherever the disease exists, will in course of time root it out.

The need of such a remedy can be seen everywhere here—in the barren fields and the empty granaries of the country, and the ragged bodies, shoeless feet and broken-spirited expression of the people. Not merely is the evil present, but it reaches far into the future. Their grain is taken—they have none for the Winter—their horses, mules and wagons are taken—they cannot prepare a crop for the coming year, and thus nothing is left them but starvation.

While on Springfield and vicinity, I may as well allude to the hospitals in this place. There are two of them—the Court-house, used by the Nationals, and the Bailey House, in possession of the Confederates. In the former are the wounded from the late skirmish between ZAGONYI and the rebels, and in the other sixty-three men, remnants of the number left here after the battle at Wilson's Creek.

Upon leaving here, after the battle, Major CONANT deposited in the hands of the physician left in charge $3,000 in gold. Soon after the departure of the National Army, the gentleman in whose hands the money was left, became speculative, and in this state of mind proceeded to exchange the gold for paper, realizing a profit of ten per cent. by the operation, which he pocketed. Soon after the gentleman left, and turned over the balance to his successor, who, of course, was unable to buy necessaries for the same price that he could had he had gold.

Our wounded have suffered very much from the want of salt, medicines, and various articles of clothing, and were it not that the women of this place became interested, and contributed such articles as were most pressingly needed, our men would have suffered severely. Only one National physician—Dr. MELCHOR—remained with them, and by his untiring zeal has not only saved many from the death to which they were hurrying under the neglect of his predecessors, but has endeared himself to his patients to an extent that leads them to regard him with almost filial affection. It is a monstrous shame that, through the inhumanity and neglect of our officials, not only our brave dead must lie in hideous nakedness upon the battle-fields of Missouri, but even the wounded must be neglected and plundered as if they were barbarous enemies, instead of brave, unfortunate friends.

Gen. MCKINSEY's Division arrived to-day, and we now have a force in Springfield of from 17,000 to 22,000 men. Opposed to this we have Gens. PRICE, HARDEE, MCCULLOCH and JOHNSON, with an available force of not far from 65,000. HARDEE undoubtedly effected a junction with the balance yesterday, at or near Cassville. HARDEE is said to have brought a force of 24,000 men—a picked body of men, and the best drilled in the Southern army. If our comparative small force is compelled to breast this huge wave of rebellion, Heaven have mercy upon our souls and the cause for which our gallant soldiers are laboring!

You have probably heard that while at Neosho, JACKSON's Legislatuae held a session. They passed only two bills of importance—one an ordinance of secession, and another making Missouri State Scrip a legal tender for indebtedness.

There is a small imbroglio between ZAGONYI, of the Body Guard, and Major FRANK WHITE, of the Prairie Scouts. Yesterday the ladies of this place determined to present a flag to each of the above commands—Major WHITE, with that grace peculiar to himself, received his flag and responded in a "neat and appropriate speech"—Major ZAGONYI refused to receive his, and with a view to explain this singularity, requests me to give publicity to the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FREMONT BODY GUARD,
SPRINGFIELD, NOV. 2, 1861.

To Mrs. Worrell and others, Ladies of Springfield:

LADIES: Your flattering offer to present a flag to the Fremont Body Guard is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Some intimation of such a gift reached me late yesterday afternoon, and I much regret the mistake or misunderstanding which prevented a proper recognition of your kindness at that time.

But it is with far more profound sorrow that I find myself compelled to decline the proffered presentation. It would be idle to affect ignorance of the fact, that the same distinction has been conferred upon a body of men who, though placed under my command upon the occasion to which your partiality obliges me to refer, deserted me at the very moment of conflict, and exposed the officers and men of the Body Guard to a fate which the hand of Providence alone could avert.

The honor of the soldiers under my command, dear to me as my own, I must not permit to be sullied or tarnished in the slightest degree.

The Union women of Springfield are too noble and generous to misinterpret this rejection of a testimonial which, under other circumstances, would be so thankfully received and so highly prized. To the forlorn band which entered this city a few days ago, they gave a cordial welcome; to its patriotism their approval has added zeal; their sympathy and tenderness are now softening the tedious confinement of its wounded, and they will pardon that scrupulous self-respect which forbids the Body Guard to share the rewards of a victory with those who refused to participate in its hazards. Respectfully,

CHARLES ZAGONYI,
Major Commanding Body Guard.

The circulation of Gen. FREMONT's address announcing his withdrawal produced a profound impression. Among the German element the excitement was strongest—one or two companies throwing down their arms and declaring they would not serve. Among many the step is deemed inexpedient a battle is hourly expected, and it is thought that had this removal been effected in time to have reinforced LYON or saved Lexington, or before the present anticipated battle was so near its consummation, or else been delayed till the battle was over, the thing would have been much more properly managed. It is only to be hoped that the removal at the present juncture will not so seriously derange matters as to affect the tremendous issue about to be tried. The entire Staff and Body Guard will leave with Gen. FREMONT to-morrow for St. Louis; although I have been informed that if a battle is likely to take place within a very short time, all will stay to witness or participate in it.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

At length the long agony is over. Gen. FREMONT has gone. Gen. HUNTER has now the command of the *grand armée* of the West. Not a half hour since, a cloud of dust fled fiercely to the northward, in which went a brass band playing a dirge-like air—the Body Guard, a quantity of staff officers, various disgusted contractors, prophesying in the intervals of blue profanity, ruin to the country, and Gen. FREMONT. The dust went over the hills, and disappeared into the woods, leading northward.

It was day before yesterday that the order of removal was read; it was only last night, close upon midnight, when Gen. HUNTER arrived. Upon receiving the order, Gen. FREMONT at first determined to leave immediately, and would have done so had not Gen. BRUSEIS and one or two others drawn up a request asking him to postpone his departure until the arrival of his successor. This he finally agreed to do, and yesterday, Sunday, he communicated to his Generals, that in case of Gen. HUNTER's non-arrival, he would attack the enemy this morning. This decision was communicated to the troops last night; and whether it was because he had agreed to stay, or because he proposed to give the enemy battle, I know not, but the announcement produced no little enthusiasm. A tremendous cheer broke out in the Body Guard—it was caught up in WYMAN's, it spread up to STURGIS', over to POPE's, across to STEELE's, and soon after was caught up by the Teutons, who nodded around the distant camp fires of SIEGEL—and thus, in a few minutes, the tumultuous tide was rolling across the country with a volume that testified to its heartiness, and perhaps broke even upon the ears of the rebels among the ravines of Williams' Creek.

And then a half dozen brass bands went crazy over the result. They gathered in the yard in front of the headquarters, and soon after they were blowing out their intense joyousness in the form of "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Sturm Gallop," till these being exhausted and a supply of happiness still on hand, they finished the programme by a vigorous performance of "Dixie."

Then there were a few speeches of gratulation among the Staff. The happiness was at its highest, when a dust-covered orderly announced "Gen. HUNTER," and brass bands instantly left in disgust; the Staff dispersed in irregular order, and the battle postponed indefinitely, or till some prospective "to-morrow."

The latest news from the enemy all show that he means fight. A scouting party of several hundred has been scouring the country west of here for some days past, and yesterday an advance of four thousand men came up and occupied the old battle-ground at Wilson's Creek. PRICE, JOHNSON & Co. are in and about Cassville, and, according to all accounts, number, at the very least, sixty thousand men. A gentleman who stayed night before last with Major LABADIE, of the rebels, brings this intelligence, and also adds that the Legislature is in session at Cassville and that the main body is proceeding by slow marches towards Springfield. This statement, which, in its material points, is corroborated by information from other sources, shows that the enemy has a vastly superior force to ours, and that a battle is imminent, the magnitude of which will excel immeasurably that of all others ever fought in this State, or perhaps even upon American soil.

The rebels are insufficiently supplied with clothing and provisions—the fate of the State and almost their very existence depend upon their winning this fight—they are in the main the same men who fought at Springfield, Blue Mills and Lexington, and carry with them the *prestige* of their success at those points; our men are burning under the defeats which the Federal arms have lately sustained in Missouri; they are conscious that the eyes of the nation are on them, and though vastly inferior in numbers, they have implicit reliance upon their leader, their arms and discipline—hence the coming battle promises to be bloody and desperate to the last degree.

SIGEL has something to fight for—the memory of Carthage, the rout at Wilson's Creek, will give his masses the power of an avalanche as they meet the legions of the enemy. TOTTEN, whose battery once opened chasms through their ranks wider than their own Missouri roads, is here; STEELE, whose imperial regulars once plunged into the leaden storm as coolly and unflinchingly as one passes through the light shower of an April morning, is here; DUBOIS, whose battery of six guns for six long hours scarcely failed an instant in its work of death and mutilation, is waiting impatiently a renewal of the contest; STURGIS, SWEENY, CONANT—in short all who buffeted so long and determinedly the disastrous tide of battle as it rolled along the ravines of Wilson's Creek—are here; and anxious to renew the gallant but unsuccessful effort. And HUNTER, baptized in the sea of fire and blood at Bull Run, will not shrink from a renewal of the sacrament at Cassville or Wilson's Creek—he, too, inspires confidence, and, if I mistake not, will in the face of a force treble his own, win a complete victory, and sweep, as I hope, armed secession forever from the soil of Missouri.

The entire army is now here save a few stragglers from HUNTER's Division, who will probably arrive to-day. Gen. POPE reached here yesterday; thus our roll is complete.

There is no doubt of the fact that the battle will occur within the shortest possible period—possibly in twenty-four hours, certainly within a week. The advances of both armies are within some six miles of each other—the main bodies are not more than from forty to fifty miles apart.

Before leaving, Gen. FREMONT communicated his plan of the battle to Gen. HUNTER, but with how much favor he received it, is not known. A reconnoissance in force was ordered yesterday, and about ten thousand were gotten ready for the operation, when Gen. FREMONT countermanded it, with a view, it is said, of making the attack this morning. This, however, was prevented by the arrival of Gen. HUNTER.

GALWAY.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTY.

ROLLA, MO., Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

A portion of the force sent out under Col. GRENSLE into Texas County to chastise the rebels who have for some time past infested that section, returned yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle and 40 horses, and mules, the property of armed rebels. Among the prisoners are SPENCER MITCHELL, Quartermaster and Lieut.-Col. TYLER, Inspector of Gen. MCBRIDE's Brigade.

Before leaving Houston County Col. GRENSLE issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the Town of Houston and County of Texas, Missouri:

I have this day placed upon your beautiful Courthouse the flag of our Union. I leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands, I will return here and pillage every house in the town owned by Secessionists or those who sympathize with rebels.

Any outrages hereafter committed upon Union men or their families, will be returned on the Secessionists two-fold.

Property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

I hereby give the rebels ten days to make good all losses sustained by Union families in Texas County. If neglected the consequences be upon your heads.

I shall soon return to your county, and shall see that this proclamation is complied with to the letter. If you wait for me to execute it, I will do it with a vengeance.

N. GRENSLE,
Colonel Commanding.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Late Fighting at Gauley---A Graphic Sketch of the Skirmishing.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP AT TOMPKINS' FARM, VA.,
SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Since I last wrote to you, everything has passed off quietly here until yesterday, although the secesh have been in sight of us for the last four or five days, on the opposite side of the river. They have now a force, as near as we can ascertain, of from fourteen to fifteen thousand, and six or eight 4 and 6-pounders.

Yesterday morning they opened the fire on our trains from the opposite side, and kept up a constant fire from rifles and musketry. I was the first one they opened out on in the morning. Whilst I was going down the road to visit the pickets, I run the gauntlet for over a mile down to the bridge, and they came pretty close to me several times. When I returned they opened out again worse than ever, and I escaped them all. I have a good horse, who soon landed me safe out of their reach, and I took the news to camp, which soon stopped all wagon trains passing down, although some had started down the hill and had to go at full run, some escaping very narrowly—the bullets going through the wagons. No other damage done.

The rebels succeeded in planting a four-pounder on the point of the hill commanding the ferry, when they opened out with shell and round shot; several of their shots falling short and into the river, doing no damage, only keeping our wagons from crossing. They kept up the fire until Capt. SIMMONS opened out with one of his six-pound rifle cannon, which soon made them quit, and our boys with rifles and muskets kept up a constant firing until dark, when everything quieted down on account of the darkness and rain. During the afternoon Capt. MCMULLIN got three of his mountain howitzers to work, which did some fine work. At the First Kentucky camp they had considerable firing, and, as far as I could learn, no one was hurt there. They are located on the Kanawha at the falls. Three companies of the First crossed the river below the falls, and got on top of the hill, but returned by dinner time, as they were unable to do any good from their position, but whenever any of the rebels showed themselves, they would make them hunt the bushes.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

The morning opened with a dense fog, so that we could not see any distance—but taking due advantage, we got our men well posted on the road and mountain side, and passed over several of our wagons without trouble. As soon as all was clear, we found our friends on the other side had been as industrious as ourselves, for they had cut a road and placed a six-pounder on the point, and had the hills full of their riflemen, and so opened the *ball*. They opened out with their cannon on Gauley Bridge and the commissary and store-houses, but did not reach or hit them. One shot struck the ferry-boat, doing but little damage—but they found a formidable enemy to oppose them, in the shape of Capt. SIMMONS' battery, who soon made them *play out*. He silenced them by 2 o'clock, from the other side of Gauley. In the meantime about one hundred of our boys were giving them a hot time from this side, with rifles and muskets, which was kept up until about 3 P. M., when the rebels, finding it too hot, commenced leaving their hiding places, and it was much sport for our boys to see them running. Whenever they had a clear place to pass, the boys would help them along faster by sending dispatches to them. For a long time some of our men were close enough to talk across the river to them, and many amusing remarks were exchanged. When our boys wanted to find out where they were secreted, they would ask them if they did not want *salt* or a drink of *good old Bourbon*, &c., &c., which would be responded to by "Oh, you d—d Yankees," &c., when the response would be by half a dozen bullets whistling among them, which our boys call telegraph dispatches. This kind of warfare don't suit our boys. They want them to come out and show themselves, and many a challenge was sent to them to come out and give us a fair fight, and not be so cowardly. Towards evening we noticed their forces retreating back along the top of the mountain. We could plainly see their wagons and cavalry moving off on the double-quick, with several regiments of infantry, withdrawing towards Lewisburgh. What their intentions are we know not, but I rather think they don't like the style of the Second Kentucky's shooting; they have found out that we are as good at the *bush whack* as they are, and can shoot as well. This evening and afternoon all is quiet, and trains are passing without any trouble. Gen. ROSECRANS thinks the Second Kentucky are some in a fight, and says he would like to see them in a clear open fight, for they would go in one side, and cut themselves through and come out the other side.

The number of their killed or wounded we do not know, but from one point on New River is a log-house, where they were seen to carry off four bodies, and from where our battery was playing on them, several were seen to fall, and were carried off. Our little Col. SEDGWICK was down the road when they opened out on him. He jumped from his horse, and took a rifle from one of the men, and made one of the five rebels bite the dust. The rebel fell dead, and was carried off by his comrades, when they had a hot time getting out of sight and back to their *holes*. Col. S. escaped with a slight flesh wound in the leg, just below the knee. He mounted his noble charger, (by the way, one presented to him at Camp Dennison,) and the finest horse in this Division.

I might wind up by saying that our men are in fine health and look well in their Winter suits, and the best of all is, the Paymaster is on hand, and will pay them to-morrow. We would have been payed yesterday, but the excitement, and the road being impassable, he could not get up from Gauley, where he makes his headquarters. I imagine he thought it rather a hot place this morning. He will be welcomed in the morning. You shall hear from me again soon.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 9—P. M.

P. S.—Early this morning the rebels again opened a heavy fire on our trains, and killed a private belonging to the Thirteenth Ohio, whose name we could not learn, and wounded a private belonging to Company D, of Second Kentucky, by the name of HYER; the ball struck his leg and broke it. No other damage done; but the rebels are working hard in on the Kanawha, and we now anticipate a hard fight before they are whipped out.

The Thirteenth, Twelfth and Tenth Ohio have crossed over the Gauley, and go down to Cannelton. Our movements are now uncertain for the present. Should we have anything of a fight, you may depend on the lively Second Kentucky doing their duty. Every preparation on our part is in course of erection. Gen. COX is down at Gauley, and Gen. ROSECRANS is at his headquarters with us. So look out for lively times this way.

THE WAR IN THE BORDER STATES.

Encouraging but Not Decisive Successes in Kentucky—Gen. Sherman to Command—Wants of the Department, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Our successes at "Wild Cat," Burkesville, West Liberty, Prestonburgh, Woodbury and Morgantown are encouraging, but they are by no means decisive. Our military lines are everywhere advancing, yet we may meet with future backsets and reverses in Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia. They should not discourage us or dampen our ardor. The chances and fortunes of war will, at the worst, only temporarily favor secession, unless we grossly mismanage, and become despondent, lukewarm and divided amongst ourselves. I still believe that we shall realize our best hopes of the downfall of the "Confederate Government."

The removal of Gen. FREMONT, if made at the right time—not too soon nor too late—is believed here to augur well for the Union in the Department of the West. Gen. HUNTER is here regarded by far the ablest commander, and a far more politic and sagacious manager. His opinion of Gen. FREMONT's incompetency, as stated in Adj't.-Gen. THOMAS' report to Secretary CAMERON, is thought here to be correct. If our army in Missouri will rally around HUNTER with the enthusiasm manifested by so many of the soldiers for FREMONT, and if HUNTER gets all the help he wants, our eventual complete and permanent success in Missouri and Arkansas appears to me unquestionable.

Gen. ROSECRANS' career in "Kanawha" is greatly praised. He is certainly one of our first officers in ability and merit. If he captures FLOYD's force and FLOYD himself, it will be the most brilliant and cheering achievement of the war, so far, in the Border States.

Gens. HALLECK, SUMNER and HARNEY ought immediately to have important commands in these Border States. The Pacific States don't need them as we do.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN will soon take the field in Kentucky, and that some one else, at his request, may take his place at Louisville, the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. I don't vouch for the rumor. Some even of our good Unionists, think and say Gen. SHERMAN's manners and management are not altogether as popular and suitable as might be; that he does not adapt himself to all who have business with him—does not discriminate; that he treats all alike, with the same sternness, abruptness, gruffness and roughness, and thus offends and alienates some Kentuckians whose friendship and assistance are valuable to the Administration. The Administration and the Union can spare none of their friends; they have enemies enough to contend with even in Kentucky. Gen. SHERMAN is considered an excellent field-officer, and may be calculated to render the country more service on the field than anywhere else. If his Roman qualities are not in excess, and he does not overdo, he certainly will get along very well with his officers and soldiers, and be obeyed, respected and liked by them. I, myself, am not disposed to censure or criticise Gen. SHERMAN in the least. He may, on the whole, be the best possible man for this place and position, and be energetic, prompt, politic, discerning, conciliating, and successful as any other man could be under the same most peculiar and most embarrassing circumstances. Let the Government strengthen him with all the force he desires and so much needs, for the defensive and the offensive.

Gen. SCHOEPFF, at "Wild Cat;" Gen. THOMAS, a "Dick Robinson;" Gen. CRITTENDEN, at Morgantown; Gen. MCCOOK, at Bacon Creek, and Gen. NELSON, at Prestonburgh, are anxiously looking to this Department for further reinforcements, arms, equipments, munitions and means of transportation. So is Gen. WARD, at Campbellville. Officers of his Brigade complain that they have received only 540 guns from the Government, and are sadly in need of equipments, clothing, &c. WARD's camp is called "Andy Johnson." To it, every day, men, women and children, half naked, are flying for refuge from the highway robbers and cut-throats. The fugitives from Southern Kentucky and East Tennessee want arms, accoutrements and camp equipage, and must have them. They, and many others of our own soldiers, are more or less destitute and suffering. They look shabby, indeed, by the side of the troops from across the Ohio. Indispensables for their health and comfort should be forthwith provided. And they should be armed, equipped and reinforced, forthwith. If our men were doing as much as our *women* for Kentucky's soldiers, we would hear no more complaints.

However, enlistments progress pretty rapidly, considering the circumstances. We are shaking off the "lethargy of neutrality." Kentucky's quota of 25,000 or 30,000 may very soon be complete. German regiments are forming. The Germans are excellent citizens and excellent soldiers. If our country is saved, we shall be greatly indebted to our German as well as Irish fellow-citizens.

Our neighbors are striving to supply our deficiencies. They can't do too much for us. Our cause is their cause and the country's cause. We need, this instant, an army of 150,000 or 200,000, to save Kentucky and Tennessee, and to throw the war into the Gulf States below, and finish it there. Ten or more regiments are expected this week from Ohio, Indiana, and other Northern States. Let them come on. I wish that fifty, or twice fifty more, would come right off, and that we, too, had fifty regiments ready, so that the combined forces of this Department could before December, wipe out our enemies in Kentucky and Tennessee from the face of the earth, or drive them within reach of our Coast Expedition.

If the question of boundaries shall ever come up, let us strike the line *below* Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, and, if possible, take in Texas and Louisiana, too. But the question of boundaries should never come up. It is not a "contest for boundaries,"—it cannot be—it will not be. Kentucky is wrapped up, bound up in the whole country, and can never consent to any division. The whole, undivided Union must be and shall be restored to what it was a year ago this day.

You see Parson BROWNLOW's last words, his farewell address of Oct. 24, in his closing issue of the Knoxville *Whig*. A most noble patriot! So are the people, generally, of Eastern Tennessee. Shall they not be succored, before it may be too late? Back them with a mighty army, and they will "stir up the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny!" ANDREW JOHNSON's and WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW's followers will live forever in history as noble heroes, martyrs for the cause of the American Union and Republican liberty. Most truly does Mr. BROWNLOW proclaim: "The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is, to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. I shall go to jail, as JOHN ROGERS went to the stake—for *my principles*. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural and uncalled-for war ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of tyranny, usurpation and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the Government."

PONTIAC.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

NEWS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Position and Condition of the Fleet Unchanged.

Affairs in New-Orleans—The City Utterly Ruined—High Prices and No Business—Description of the Ram, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER,
OFF MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Friday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The immediate departure of the United States storeship *Nightingale* for the port of New-York gives us again an opportunity of transmitting letters to our friends at the North. It is quite unnecessary for me to assure you that it is eagerly embraced by all, as the facilities extended to us for communicating homeward have been of late extremely irregular and exceedingly limited.

The United States steamship *Powhatan* left the Southwest Pass yesterday for the North, that she may be thoroughly overhauled in hull and engines, receive new boilers, and an increased as well as a more effective armament. The *Powhatan* has done excellent service whilst on duty in this section, and her late attempt to overtake and capture the *Sumter*, although fruitless, detracts not a particle of the great praise which is due the good old ship, and her gallant officers for their noble conduct and heroic actions throughout the whole of her late cruise.

The particulars concerning the *Powhatan's* exciting chase of the *Sumter*, in all probability, will have reached you before this arrives in New-York, and, therefore, it will be needless for me to dilate upon them; yet I would remark that much disappointment was felt by both officers and seamen of that vessel at the non-capture of the pirate *Sumter*. They confidently anticipated that they should find her at Maranham when they reached there; but the bird had flown to a more congenial climate. They lost her by three days only, and that fact is the more galling, as it was alone the fault of the vessel's condition: miserable boilers, damaged engines, her bottom with five hundred sheets of copper off, and an inability to make more than five and a half and six knots an hour, was the cause. After the *Powhatan* gave up the chase, she reported at St. Thomas, and the *Iroquois* on the 9th inst. started in pursuit of her. We trust she will be more fortunate, as there are but few her equal in speed. A detailed description of the *Sumter* has been left with us, and I deem it of sufficient importance to give it you, that ship owners and ship-masters may profit thereby: She is a poorly rigged bark, being half merchantman and half man-of-war. Her mizzen-mast is a long distance aft from her main-mast, and her sails bear much disproportion to her hull, there being a great deal too little canvass for a vessel of her dimensions. She carries three topsails in all, being of greater size than those ordinarily carried by a sailing vessel, and she also carries a forestaysail and jib, and her bowsprit and booms have no stem. She has topgallantsails, and carries a seven feet royal pole without stays. Her courses are very deep, especially the mainsail, and her topsails appear as if they had a reef in them, being quite short. She has two large quarter boats, and one hanging at the stern. She has no guns on the spar deck, and her pivot, being unshipped, cannot be used in clearing, as it sadly interferes with her sailing, yawing her some six points. Her crew is composed of a blood-thirsty set of villains, and are of English, Spanish and Portuguese origin. An officer of the *Powhatan* has assured my informant that this crew are becoming greatly discontented, but have thus far been kept in submission by the promise of some eight hundred dollars each for the prizes they have already captured. When they ascertain that nearly the whole of their prizes have been restored to their respective owners, they will rave and curse with a vehemence terrible to contemplate.

It is very quiet here at the present moment, but it may be the calm before the storm, as the latest authentic reports from the enemy seem to indicate that it is his intention to give us battle, and dislodge us from our position. If they attempt this prior to our being furnished with a sufficiency of rifle cannon, of which the rebels have large quantities, it may be serious work for us. But only let the proper authorities at home give us these, and then we will offer up a prayer that they may not abandon their scheme, but that they will attempt it soon and come upon us in large numbers, as we will then have an opportunity of teaching them a lesson never to be forgotten, and also of materially reducing their numbers. A battle would be infinitely relished by us, if we could only be furnished with these effective weapons, as it would put us in splendid spirits.

There was great rejoicing in New-Orleans, over the supposed defeat of our fleet in the late action. The city was illuminated; the people got drunk; women went mad with joy; the bells were rung, cannon fired; in fact, the news was received by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause.

The City of New-Orleans is evidently doomed to destruction, unless the North soon succeeds in crushing the rebellion within it. It is sadly changed from what it was a year ago; their levee is completely deserted, and the entire extent of it seems one extended desolation. The abortion, *Enoch Train*, may be seen, and one or two other privateers are being fitted out. You have been assured that there are many Union-loving men in this city, and that very correctly, as we have had sufficient testimony of late. It is a fact that of the old, prominent residents there, two-thirds are strong Union-loving men, and they are obliged, of course, to keep quiet, but they are yet sanguine, that, as the millions of Northern freemen are rallying with exulting hearts around our country's standard, they will, as one heart, work with a power that will sooner or later bring our beloved land safely through its great crisis, to be honored still more the civilized world over, and all honor to them for such hopes.

I have been further assured that nearly all the mechanics and laboring men are for the Union, and strange as it may seem, the leaders and most violent Secessionists there, are men from the North, who have resided South but a few years, and are virtually making a business out of the ruin of the place. Many stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of business generally. As will be inferred from these statements, much distress prevails, and thousands are out of employment. Texas beef is the only meat for sale, and this is scarce and poor, and sold at an enormous price. There are no bags in market; butter is sold at 80 to 85 cents per pounds; white potatoes are sold at $14 per barrel; sweet, of which they are but few, $11 50 per barrel; powder brings $3 to $4; lead, $2 to $2 75; tin, $30 to $40 per box; and all other articles in proportion.

Speaking of the *Enoch Train* above, I can tell you how she looks. Her dimensions have already been published in your journal. She is an old screw-tug of about 304 tons burthen, shallow, and seemingly has not half the capacity of her tonnage. Her bow has been strengthened, and her cutwater extends out some 8 feet 6 inches. This extension is of wrought-iron, in the shape of a wedge, and made quite sharp; a formidable weapon under some circumstances, in smooth water, against an object at rest, for instance. She is plated with light railroad-iron from her light water-line to her rail. Her rail is only thirty-two inches high, exceedingly light in construction, and would be crushed to atoms by the first ball that fairly struck above her deck. A portion of her deck is covered with thick boiler-iron, also, at her bow and stern are two small houses, apparently eighteen feet in length, covered with railroad-iron, the iron placed at such an angle with the deck that it will protect the crew from broadside-shots; but these houses being opened fore and aft, could easily be swept by a raking fire. From appearances, her machinery is too heavy, and the weight of iron upon her decks, &c., brings her down so deep that she can carry but few provisions and a light armament. This, they say, they will obviate by sending along with her, in case of attack, small gunboats, each to be armed with four 32-lb rifle cannon, and in this manner they think she will prove a monster of destruction, and be able to totally exterminate our blockading squadron.

There has been established in New-Orleans a free market for the poor, from which some four thousand are fed each week, but the supplies, which have been furnished by voluntary contributions from the farmers, were giving out, and it was feared the market could not be kept open much longer. Many soldiers' wives and children were suffering for want of food, and this fact was the cause of much complaint.

Colored regiments, under command of well-known officers, have been organized there, and these men are drilled with much strictness every day, and it is believed they will be of efficient service in battle. They are armed with bowie-knives of fearful length, and it is an hourly occurrence to witness these men in the streets flourishing these deadly weapons, shouting "Death to the d—d Abolitionists." Drunkenness is fearfully prevalent amongst the soldiers, and vice of every description is existing.

The *Niagara* is blockading at the Southwest Pass, and the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* are lying near us.

The correct dimensions of this vessel may be interesting to many of your readers. They are as follows: Length on deck, 245 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 42 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 24 feet; draft of water at load line, 15 feet 6 inches. Her frame is of white oak, &c., &c., and fastened in the most thorough manner with copper, &c. She has iron straps diagonal and double laid, four by five-eighth inches, running through her, making her one of the staunchest vessels afloat of her class. Her floors are molded 14 inches, sided 10 inches, and are 24 inches apart from centres. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, one cylinder, 70 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of four feet. Her propeller is 16 feet in diameter, and made of iron. She has two tubular boilers, and her bunkers are of iron. Her rig is that of a brigantine, and she is 2,040 tons burthen. As you well know, she was owned by Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., and ran between New-York and Savannah. She has done efficient service since her purchase by the Government, and she has officers and a crew that glory in the fact of being so fortunate as to be beneath the proud folds of our flag in the strife of battle; and there they will ever continue to be, whether it is in the hour of victory, in the hour of reverse, or in the hour of deadly conflict; and they have one determination and one mind, and that is, when an opportunity occurs, to carry that starry ensign to victory.

A SECESSION LETTER CARRIER SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

MATHEW F. MAURY, whose arrest in Cleveland, Ohio, was noticed on Saturday, under the head of telegraphic news, arrived here yesterday morning in charge of a Government officer, and was at once sent to Fort Lafayette. Mr. MAURY has been quite extensively engaged in the business of conveying letters and dispatches between the North and South, and when he arrived in this City, about three weeks ago, he had 600 letters in his possession, which he subsequently delivered to various parties throughout the North, to whom they were addressed. They were written at the South, and though some of them were of a commercial character, others related to the war movements, and tended to implicate some of our most prominent public men as being sympathizers and coworkers with the rebels. But Mr. MAURY's motive in acting as mail carrier was evidently one of a pecuniary nature, for the compensation he received for conveying the 600 letters was at the rate of $2 50 per ounce, and some of the letters weighed from four to five ounces.

Superintendent KENNEDY received intelligence of MAURY's business soon after his arrival here, but he determined to wait until the prisoner had gathered together all the letters which he intended to convey South, and then seize him just as he was leaving with all the evidences of his treason upon him. To effect this, an officer was put upon his track, and finally the day of his intended departure was ascertained, and all arrangements were made to arrest him; but it seems that MAURY suspected that he was closely watched, and left the City one day sooner than the officers anticipated. The route he had taken was, however, ascertained, and dispatches were sent West to have him apprehended on his journey. The result was that he was arrested by the United States Marshal at Cleveland on Friday last, returned to this City without delay, and is now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette.

MORE SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

CHARLES GREENE, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., and his sister, Mrs. LOWE, arrested in Detroit, have been brought to Boston. Mr. GREENE is charged with purchasing war munitions in England for the rebels. He was sent to Fort Warren. Mrs. LOWE was sent to Washington. Her husband was arrested in Cincinnati.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—William H. Varian and John G. Hayes, to the Second Precinct; James W. Gilder and John Freeborn, to the Third; Jacob Wilsey and Dennis Dowdican, to the Fourth; Henry C. Dubois, to the Fifth; Monroe B. Filley, to the Ninth, and Tycho E. C. Hartz, to the Twenty-ninth.

Dismissals.—John Vaughan, from the Seventh Precinct; George W. North, from the Fourteenth; John C. Clements and Patrick J. Hawkins, from the Nineteenth; Patrick Magner, from the Tenth; Wm. Hoy, from the Twenty-eighth; Simon Martin, from the Twenty-seventh, and Peter Tone, from the Twenty-first.

Resignations.—Andrew R. Longley, of the Ninth; John F. Flynn, of the Fourth; Wm. C. Lufbery, of the Ninth, and Andrew J. Hubbard, of the Twenty-first.

Deceased.—John B. Vail, door-man of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

Superintendent KENNEDY has been authorized to examine the passports of travelers who are about to leave this City for foreign countries.

Officer SETH C. HAWLEY, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has gone to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, for the purpose of examining several prisoners of the General Government.

JOHN H. DEFOREST, late a policeman of the Third Precinct, has been arrested by order of Capt. MOUNT, upon the charge of forgery. It appears that some months ago DEFOREST forged orders upon the paymasters of the Police Department to the amount of about $7,000. Subsequently he visited Europe, and returned only a few days since. He is now in the Tombs awaiting an examination.

FIRE IN AN INK MANUFACTORY.—At 3½ A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in an outbuilding in Sixty-first-street, near Second-avenue, among a lot of old barrels and other rubbish. It soon extended to the west wing of the ink manufactory of JOHN LIGHTBODY, near by, in which was stored a large quantity of oil and other materials for making ink. This wing of the establishment, together with the stock, in all valued at $10,000, was entirely destroyed. No insurance. Fortunately none of the works or machinery used in the factory were injured, and the extensive business of Mr. LIGHTBODY will be carried on, and his customers supplied as usual. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, a boy named CHARLES CORDELA, 8 years old, was accidentally shot through the head at the United States Organ-Grinders' Depôt, No. 91 Baxter-street. It appears that some ten persons were sitting in the apartment at the time of the occurrence, but not one of the party could tell who fired the shot, although it was done in the room. At a late hour it was discovered that DOMINIC FERRARO, 22 years of age, had accidently fired a pistol, and fearing the result, had fled. The wounded boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and his case declared fatal.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—DAVID H. BROWN, aged 30 years, a native of the United States, died on Saturday evening, at his residence, No. 423 Fourth-avenue, from injuries received by being crushed between a car and the platform, in the Depôt of the Harlem Railroad Company in Centre-st. Deceased was driving a freight car into the depôt, and accidently slipped from the front platform of the car. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—ELLEN MORTON, aged 4½ years, was scalded to death yesterday at No. 92 Oliver-street, by tumbling into a tub of hot water.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator MASON, of California; Brig.-Gen. DURYEE, of the United States Army; D. W. CRAWIN, of Cincinnati; Dr. LEWIS, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. H. WARREN, of the United States Army; Capt. MANN, of Philadelphia; Col. T. H. BYAM, of New-York; W. BANNISTER, and H. LEGAR, of Liverpool, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander HAZARD, of the United States Navy, and lady; Capt. DUANE, of the United States Engineers; Capt. Jenkins, Daniel D. Porter, D. E. Porter, T. Harris, Lieut. W. W. Queen, and H. Narbell, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. The detachment accompanying the remains of Gen. Baker are also at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Col. Jerome Crouler, of Michigan; H. H. Duncan, of Kentucky; J. M. Falk, of the U. S. Navy, and G. T. Ingham, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Geo. D. Bigelow, of